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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Tour of Gov. Hartranft.

Enthusiastic Ovation at Greenville.

Immense Mass Meeting at Conneautville.

Crawford Good for 800 to 1,000 Republican Majority.

Gov. Hayes and Gen. Todd at Johnstown.

A ROUSING REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Grand Outpouring of the Masses at Meadville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., October 28, 1875.

Governor Hartranft left Sharon this morning at ten o'clock by special train. The party stopped an hour at Greenville, where they were met at the depot by a crowd of citizens and escorted by a procession and band of music through the town to the hotel, where a reception was held. The Governor and Mr. Danford addressed the citizens from the balcony. The party then passed on to Conneautville, arriving at noon. A salute was fired on the arrival of the visitors. Delegations from the surrounding towns had already arrived with bands and banners, and at half-past one an enormous mass meeting was organized in the park. The Governor, Mr. Danford and Mr. Ketchum addressed the people, and were listened to by all from first to last. The outpouring of the masses and the enthusiasm manifested exceed the expectations of the most sanguine Republicans. The tour of the Governor is holding the lines of his party unbroken, and weakening the enemy. Up at this end of the county Republicans are talking about eight hundred to one thousand majority in Crawford. After the meeting ended, the gubernatorial party were driven overland to Meadville, sixteen miles.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN JOHNSTOWN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 28, 1875.

Governor Hays and General Todd spoke to an audience of fifteen hundred in Union Hall to-night. There was not standing room for one-half who desired to listen to them. Their speeches were such as to elicit unbounded enthusiasm with the earnest men who were present. The hall was profusely decorated with bunting. Many ladies were also present.

THE GUBERNATORIAL PARTY AT MEADVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, PA., October 28, 1875.

The splendid court room in this place was packed to-night with Republicans and Democrats, to welcome the Governor of the State and hear the political issues discussed. The audience is said to be the finest ever convened here for a similar purpose. The Governor made the opening speech, and elicited the usual warm enthusiasm by his words. His reception here, as every where he goes, is most flattering and augurs well for next week's work. Hon. Lorenzo Danford, of Ohio, followed the Governor in the discussion of the all-important financial question, and fought irresistible, and bringing with him the flavor of Ohio's victory, he is rousing our people to the importance of winning an equally glorious run up in Pennsylvania. Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Wilkesbarre, spoke last. He devoted much of the time to State matters, vindicating the Republican policy and administration, and eloquently urging all to stand by the old colors, and re-elect their gallant standard bearer.

The Governor, though somewhat wearied by the immense work put upon him, is in the best spirits, and confident in the fidelity of his party friends. To-morrow afternoon he speaks in Franklin, and in Oil City in the evening.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

La Page Indicted for the Murder of Josie Langmaid.

CONCORD, October 28.—The Grand Jury has indicted Joseph La Page for the murder of Josie Langmaid at Pembroke, October 4th.

A Brace of Murderers Recaptured.

LOUISVILLE, October 28.—George Harman, convicted of the murder of John Long, of Alabama, in this city in March, 1871, and who forfeited his bond several years ago, has been recaptured and brought back to this city. Harman dared to visit Louisville two weeks ago, when he was recognized and pursued and captured at Jackson, Tennessee. In fleeing he procured an alderman's pass in some manner, and in turn gave it to a gamester named John Young. The latter, while on a L. P. & N. train, forced a female passenger to consent to his desires. He and Harmon then fled to Tennessee, and there both were apprehended. John D. O'Connor, charged with aiding Abraham Anderson in Taylorsville, Ky., last September, has been recaught at Salina, Clay county, Tennessee.

Two Men to be Hung.

NEW YORK, October 28.—William Ellis and William Thompson, colored, were today convicted of murdering a Jew peddler named Weisburg, at West Farms, June 17th, and were sentenced to be hanged December 17th.

CASUALTIES.

Two Laborers Killed at Brighton, Mass.

BOSTON, October 28.—James Griffin and John Lovell, laborers, were killed yesterday at Brighton by the fall of a gravel bank. Wm. McDonald, their companion, was seriously injured at the same time.

Four Men Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, October 28.—A dispatch from Richmond states that on Tuesday morning an explosion of fire damp in the Raccoon pit, Chesterfield county, caused a fire in which four men were burned to death.

Propeller Ashore.

DETROIT, October 28.—The propeller Phil. Sheridan went ashore yesterday morning at Sand Point, Lake Superior, whilst endeavoring to make Grand Island harbor in a snow storm. Efforts will be made for her rescue as soon as the sea runs down.

Killed by a Coal Train—Forge Dies from His Wounds.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—Timothy Cochran, of Washington, Indiana, was run over and killed by a coal train in East St. Louis, to-day.

D. R. Fogg, who shot his sweetheart yesterday and then stabbed himself, died last night.

Lake Schooner Lost with All on Board.

CHICAGO, October 28.—The schooner Minnie Williams, laden with coal, bound from Cleveland to Chicago, is believed to have been lost. Telegrams received here to-night state that the body of her captain, P. A. Barry, and also the body of one of her crew, washed ashore near Pentwater, Michigan, to-day. Papers belonging to the vessel were found on the person of Captain Barry. She carried a crew of eight, was worth $12,000 and insured for $11,000.

Explosion of a Bomb—Eight Persons Injured.

NEW YORK, October 28.—During a display of fire works in front of Tammany Hall, this evening, a bomb exploded in the midst of a group of police officers, and badly wounded Officer Warren Harrington in the right hip and left knee. It is thought his leg will have to be amputated. Officer Severie was burned about the head and face, and will lose his eyesight. Six other officers were more or less severely injured.

The Earthquake at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 28.—The earthquake last night created considerable alarm in different portions of the city. There were three distinct shocks, following each other in rapid succession, and came from the southwest. The vibrations were strong enough to rattle windows and crockery in a lively manner, especially in the upper stories of the buildings, and in some instances caused a stampede among the occupants.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and the Gulf States, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, followed by rain in the Gulf States.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day in Ontario, Canada.

New Yorkers have raised $1,500 for the sufferers at Virginia City.

James Gordon Bennett's yacht, the Dauntless, beat Rufus Hatch's Resolute, in the race yesterday.

VIRGINIA CITY.

Condition of the Mines.

No Fire in the Shafts, and No Serious Damage.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—Press dispatches published this morning say the very latest from the mines is that the smoke from Ophir is due entirely to the first few timbers which were burned. The men at Ophir believe there is no fire below. The machinery is to be covered in, and much of it is good for use again. As soon as timbers can be had, retimbering will commence. Consolidated B. A., which, like Ophir, was bulkheaded by filled cages, is believed to be safe. Smoke this afternoon came from seams of the bulkhead, but the foreman says it came from Ophir, and that there cannot possibly be any fire below. This is deemed strange by many, as there is no connection between these mines except at a point considerably below the one thousand feet level, and as a strong coal-like gas comes from Curry, it creates fears that the gas cannot go into Savage, as the connecting level is bulkheaded.

From the information received this morning from private sources, it seems evident that the exact condition of the mines is yet unknown. The presence of gas and smoke excites considerable suspicion that some serious damage has been sustained in the workings. In open session this morning a feeling of uncertainty was manifested, and Ophir and Bonanza stocks vibrated at figures off from yesterday's quotations.

LATER.—Private dispatches convey the gratifying information that the mines are all right. Men have been through from Gould and Curry to Ophir. There was no fire in the workings, and no danger. The water is decreasing. The damage to the Ophir shaft is limited to a few feet at the top. Consolidated Virginia evidently feels the effect of this news, having just gone up to 245@250 in the board, against 232½ in open session.

VIRGINIA CITY, October 28.—I have just had (1 P. M.) an interview with John Mackay. He says: "I have been through all the mines this afternoon, and they are all right. There is no gas or fire in any way connected with the Gould and Curry mine. When the old side shaft was burned, now used as an ore shaft for the Andes, the gas went through the Latrobe tunnel and worked its way into the mines. That gas is now all gone. Work will be commenced on Gould and Curry to-morrow or the day after. Work will be commenced in the way of hoisting ore in the Consolidated Virginia within sixty days, meanwhile, about three hundred tons will be hoisted daily through the Gould and Curry shaft from the Consolidated Virginia mine, and we will employ about three hundred men immediately. We have been employing on Consolidated Virginia seven hundred men. Four hundred of these, together with those employed in the Consolidated Virginia mill, must remain idle. If Ophir had not been burnt, we could have hoisted through their shaft as well as Gould and Curry. Things look more cheerful to-day than they did yesterday, and by spring everything will be running as well, if not better, than they did before the fire. Many miners and laborers will have to go to California and return in the spring. This they probably would have done, even if no fire had taken place."

SAN FRANCISCO, October 28.—The work of obtaining and forwarding relief to Virginia has been going on vigorously to-day. Several thousand dollars were collected to-day, citizens and corporations, especially mining companies, responding liberally. Donations of clothing, blankets and other necessaries were also forwarded. The favorable reports of the condition of the mines received to-day have had the effect to create a much more hopeful feeling in business circles. A dispatch from Virginia says matters are much more cheerful. The women are doing a noble work in relieving the distress. Large numbers of men are already at work clearing the ground and rebuilding. Work has commenced on the Ophir shaft and men are clearing away the ruins of the Consolidated Virginia works. One engine was found to be good. The record vault of the court house is being dug out. The ruins of the Bank of California are being cleared away, and besides a good many workmen are engaged for private parties. A number of firms have resumed business. The insurance adjusters are hard at work. The liabilities, as far as can at present be ascertained, are about one and a half millions. Prisoners held for petty offenses were set free, and the others removed to Carson and Gold Hill. There was a meeting of lawyers to-day, to make such arrangements as the necessities of the case demand. A committee was appointed to call a meeting of the county next Thursday, to consult with regard to reconstructing the county building, and petition for an extra session of the Legislature to provide for cases arising from the destruction of records and municipal institutions. There was a light fall of snow about noon and more threatened.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

MANIFESTO FROM GAMBETTA.

PARIS, October 28.—Gambetta has issued a manifesto. He says he is confident the approaching election will show a great Republican majority. He upholds the system of depal voting, and says among the labors of future Assemblies must be the restoration of the control of education to the State. He trusts that an era of political reconcilement will supervene, and that then the participants in the commune will be amnestied.

England.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE CATTLE DISEASE.

LONDON, October 28.—The *Farmer* (newspaper), in an article on the cattle disease, says the number of cases for the quarter ending on the 10th of October was as follows: In Somersetshire, 83,000; Cheshire, 50,000; Dorsetshire, 48,000; Gloucestershire, 44,000; Oxfordshire, 39,000; Warwickshire, 35,000; Norfolk, 31,000; Cumberland, 23,000. Throughout England and Wales these were for the same time over 500,000 cases. The money damage is estimated at a million dollars.

Spain.

RUMORED SHOOTING OF DORREGARY.

MADRID, October 28.—It is rumored that the Carlist General Dorregary has been shot by order of Don Carlos.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 28.—The steamships France, Somerset and Egypt, from New York, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, October 28.—The steamer Hibernian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 28, 1875.

COMPOUNDING WITH CREDITORS.

The creditors of Disosway & Hatch and Solomon & Maral, leather dealers, and Cuthbert & Co., rectifiers of whisky, met yesterday to consider the financial condition of the firms. The two firms offer forty cents on the dollar, but the creditors insist upon fifty cents. Cuthbert and Co. offer forty cents also. The propositions are under consideration.

MEETING OF THE EPISCOPAL HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church convened at Grace church this morning. About thirty bishops were present. Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presided and administered the holy communion. A pastoral was delivered an address, after which the House went into secret session for the creation of two bishops, one for Africa and the other for China.

BENEFIT FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A grand concert for the benefit of the Philadelphia Centennial will be given at Gilmore's gardens on Saturday evening. The benefit performance of Mr. Gilmore, to-night, was attended by 16,000 people.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED.

Arrived, the steamships Algeria, from Liverpool, the Canada, from London, and the Bolivia, from Glasgow.

FIRE RECORD.

Salt Lake—$20,000.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, October 28.—A fire broke out this evening in the Reglis building, near the Walker House, and spread to the adjoining buildings, destroying several stores and McKinnon's large stable. The fire was checked between the Walker House and the White House. The loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000.

The fire is called a meeting for to-morrow night to raise funds for the destitute of Virginia City.

Baltimore Municipal Election.

BALTIMORE, October 28.—The municipal election in this city yesterday was one of the most hotly contested on record, and the largest vote ever polled was polled, the total being 53,709. The *American* of this morning charges that gross frauds were committed, and that Latrobe, the Democratic candidate, would have been defeated by Warfield, the reform candidate, in an honest poll. Latrobe's majority is 2,567. In the first branch of the Council there is a tie, but the Democrats will have a good working majority on joint ballot.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore Election.

Maryland Lost to the Democracy

IN CASE OF AN HONEST ELECTION.

INTER-OCEANIC CANAL PROJECT.

Facts from Treasurer New's Report.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1874.

The Baltimore Election.

The result of the municipal election in Baltimore yesterday, places in undoubted peril the Democratic State ticket. The ring which has been ruling Baltimore, and through Baltimore the whole State of Maryland, had been confidently claiming a majority of 10,000 in Baltimore. Now that they have not a third of that majority, defeat stares them in the face. If there is a fair election next Tuesday, Maryland will be lost to the Democracy. But the Baltimore ring is now desperate, and the Republicans anticipate an immense amount of fraudulent voting.

Port Royal to be a Naval Station.

Patterson, of South Carolina, called on the Secretary of the Navy to-day and urged him to recommend that a navy yard be established at Port Royal. The Secretary declined, for the reason, as he said, that we had too many navy yards now. He, however, consented to recommend that Port Royal be made a naval station.

The Inter-Oceanic Canal.

Next month the Commission to examine the reports of surveys of the Inter-Oceanic Canal routes will meet in this city. The Commission consists of General Humphreys, Chief of the Engineer Corps; Professor Pierce, Superintendent of the United States coast survey, and Commodore Ammon. The Commission will also hear the views of the naval officers engaged in making the surveys. It is expected that the Commission will conclude its labors soon after January. The President will transmit its report to Congress, accompanied by a special message giving his views. The South American Governments interested are very anxious that the United States shall take precedence in this work. The estimated cost of either of the three routes suggested is not less than sixty millions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 28, 1875.

THE OCTOBER CROP REPORTS.

The October report of the Department of Agriculture contains accounts from New Jersey, Wisconsin and Minnesota showing a large decrease in the cranberry crop by insects and frost.

The rice crop in South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Louisiana is much larger than usual. In North Carolina the great crop was formerly rice, but since the war the production has fallen off and no crop has taken its place in large quantities. Mobile rice plantations, which have consequently almost gone to ruin.

The sugar crop in Georgia was cut short by drought in some parts of Florida, but more than a three per cent. crop was planted for want of seed.

In other parts of the State the crops were brought in very large by the rains in August and September rains. In Alabama there was a largely increased acreage in the average condition. In Mississippi the leading planters are manufacturing their sugars and molasses at home from Louisiana and African cane. Much cane will not be ground for want of mills, and will therefore be lost. In the case of Louisiana, with the promise of its fine appearance in securing the sorghum crop, though injured in some sections it is represented as generally fine.

The hop crop is quite good in New York. The yield was at least one third more than any crop. For the last five years there was no good crop on all fields. In Oregon the culture there is yet in its infancy, but the bottom lands of the Willamette will probably prove the finest lands in the world for hop growing.

The hemp crop in Kentucky is very fine, and has been cut in the good time.

The number of fattening cattle in the country is somewhat greater than last year. There is a falling off in the New England States, and a heavy decline, which reports an increase nearly balancing the defic ency of the others.

LEGAL TENDERS TO BE CANCELLED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given directions for the retirement and cancellation of $704,880 of United States legal tenders, that amount being eighty per cents. of the national bank circulation issued last month. This will make the amount of outstanding legal tenders until further order, $375,256,246. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $401,286 73: from customs $692,212 75.

SENATOR MORTON INTERVIEWS THE PRESIDENT.

Senator Morton had a long interview with the President this morning.

A FIREMAN WHO PREFERRED RESIGNATION TO RETRACTION.

Joseph Williams, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, was reported as saying at the Fire Engineers' Convention in New York, that when he ran with the machine, if a party refused to contribute to the support of the fire department, they spotted his house, and when a fire came they saved the adjoining property, and permitted his to burn. The Commissioners of the District informed Williams that he must either make an absolute denial of the report or resign, and he chose to resign.

MORE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company submitted to the Postoffice Department to-day a schedule, which was approved, providing for two lightning mail trains daily instead of one, as heretofore contemplated, between Baltimore and Washington and Chicago. The service is to begin next Monday, and will shorten the present schedule one day's time for all points west of the Mississippi river.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S REPORT.

The statement of the United States Treasurer New shows that out of a total nominal balance of $178,876,064 05 due the United States by the Treasurer on the 30th of June, 1875, there were deducted "unavailable items" aggregating $2,096,057 55, the principal items being $25,101,641 91, due from the States to the United States on account of transfers of deposits under the act of Congress approved June 23, 1836, which is omitted from the statements of cash balances carried to Treasurer but is carried, nevertheless, from quarter to quarter and from year to year in the account of the Treasurer as rendered to First Auditor of the Treasury. The other "unavailable items" deducted were balances due at the outbreak of the rebellion from the United States depositories at Galveston, Texas, and the branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, and Dahlonega, Georgia, amounting to $60,728 69; from the Sub-Treasury at New Orleans (May and Whittaker default of 1867), $675,322 22; from the National Bank of Selma, Alabama (failed), $38,265 75, and from the Tenango National Bank, Franklin, Pennsylvania (failed), $217,381 25. In addition to the above, the following items are also unavailable, and although they were not deducted, yet should be deducted from the cash balance namely:

Due from the First National Bank of Washington (failed), $194,945 24 (against which the Treasurer holds $100,000 in bonds and Pacific Railroad bonds as security); amount stolen from the Treasury June 2, 1865 (no part of which had been recovered at the close of the fiscal year), $47,697 65. Deficits in United States depositories as follows: Pittsburgh, in 1867, $2,126 11; Santa Fe, in 1866, $249 90; Baltimore, in 1866 and 1867, $7,448 27; Baltimore, in 1870, $4,196 27. Deficits in sub-Treasuries as follows: New York, in 1867, $87,206 70; New Orleans, in 1867, $5,000 71; Philadelphia, in 1873, $900 50, together with $765,966 26, special item of deficit in the bullion fund of the branch mint in San Francisco; disbursements which occurred in various ways and at various times between the years 1857 and 1869, and prior to the appointment of the present Superintendent, amounting to $419,243 84, which is included in the amount of the balance as shown by the books of the United States Treasurer. It appears, therefore, that there should be deducted from the cash balance as reported in the monthly debt statement of July 1, 1875, the total sum of $765,966 26. The Treasurer says three years will probably elapse before a final settlement of General Spinner's accounts, as many of them are outstanding, and the Auditor and Comptrollers cannot pass upon them before that time. The number of national banks organized and which deposited security for circulation to July 1, 1874, was 2,155; the number of banks organized in the year 1873 was 127; the number of banks organized to July 1, 1875, 2,282; the number of banks doing business June 30, 1875, was 2,089; failed prior to July 1, 1874, 35; failed in the fiscal year 1875, 3; number in voluntary liquidation prior to July 1, 1874, 97; number in voluntary liquidation which made deposits in the fiscal year 1875, 36; winding up by reason of consolidation or change of title with other banks, 10; having no circulation, the securities being withdrawn, 12; the amount of United States currency outstanding at the close of July 1, 1875, was $418,456,795. The total amount of United States bonds retired to July 1, 1875, both coupon and registered, is as follows: Purchased, $33,150,300; called, $7,000,554,600; redeemed, $392,572,503; total, $794,877,400. The bonds purchased cost in currency $804,278,-64. The interest paid on the bonds and on coin coupons was $56,695,935. The total number of official letters written during the fiscal year was 196,161. The total force in the Treasurer's office consists of 336 persons, their salaries aggregating $414,292.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Joseph Fredewest, for the past forty years connected with the press of Europe and America, and latterly in the employ of the *Wahrheits Freund*, in German Catholic paper of Cincinnati, died yesterday, aged fifty-eight years.

POLITICAL.

State.

A ROW IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP IN THE "BERKS OF THE WEST."

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLARION, PA., October 27, 1875.

It is related of one of the speakers at a Democratic meeting held in the northern portion of our county, a few nights ago, that previous to commencing his harangue, he retired behind the curtain no less than three times to analyze the contents of a black bottle that was convenient. After this he mounted the rostrum and, in bitter terms, denounced Governor Hartranft for signing the bill for the repeal of local option. The result in that meeting was, that some of his hearers became so disgusted that they are going to vote the Republican ticket. Our forces are working harmoniously and all together, and as our full vote is going to be polled, we confidently expect to elect a portion of our ticket, even in this "Berks of the West." The honest, thinking portion of the Democratic party are determined to administer a rebuke to their leaders for forcing upon them such objectionable parties as compose a portion of their ticket; and there is also trouble in their camp about campaign funds, it being alleged that certain interested parties have captured the shows of war and refuse to disgorge. Their chairman, who seems to be treated as a nonentity by the leaders, is furious at this refusal to entrust him with the funds, and just now there is danger of disclosures at headquarters. P.

LAWRENCEVILLE AROUSED.

Great Turnout of Republicans Last Evening—Excellent Speakers and Attentive Listeners.

One of the largest political gatherings ever held in Lawrenceville was that of the Republicans last evening, which filled the open lot on Butler and Forty-sixth streets. Messrs. Peasen, Smith, Brown and others who had charge of the arrangements, deserve credit for the way they were carried out. The stand was commodious and well lighted, and the immense throng out of the people showed that the interest in the contest now pending is great. The audience, too, was a most attentive one, and throughout the three hours of speaking they manifested an undivided interest. They were glad to remain by the excellent speeches that were delivered.

I do not design to enter into details, which others may fill up more thoroughly, but to show in this opening essay such principles of it as may guide us in severing the tares from the false in worship. There is, I may claim, one key-note, a natural law of growth in our religion toward the culture of those visible forms, which give utterance to its truth. Not in its true sense is the embodying of our idea of beauty in all the manifold modes of architecture, painting, poetry, music. It is not a sensual thing meant for our vanity or our taste, nor even for a merely secular sphere, but the minister of our noblest thought and affection. Religion, then, should hallow it. There cannot be the simplest worship without some appeal to eye and ear; and even the followers of Fox, who abolished every visible form as carnal, could not help making a form, perhaps a somewhat formal form in their silent prayer, their costume and address. The Covenanter, who thought the organ a "kist of whistles," confessed the power of song, as it rolled from a thousand voices on the bare morn in the rugged psalmody of Scotland. But if so, surely we can admit the claims of beauty. Religion and art are not enemies. Ugliness is not spirituality. Baseness is not simplicity. What can be best fitted to convey the power of Christian truth or call forth its devotion is the ruling test of worship. In listening to some declaimers about simplicity, I have thought that had the Maker left to them the building of the universe, they would have formed the elms to grow in rectangles, put the sky in half mourning, and allowed the birds' harsh voices for fear of superstition. But seeing He has thought good in His natural temple to mark the common people, and to spend such wealth of color on all, from the sunrise clouds to the petals of the violet, it were an affront to Him frankly to admit this. That we praise Him better when our temples are made unsightly.

If we turn, then, to the worship of the Christian Church, we must recognize this true outgrowth. It was natural that in the first ages, when art was associated only with temple, and the people, therefore, had a dread of anything save the plainest forms and as natural that the Reformers in their wrath at the gorgeous ritualism of Rome, should have "hewed its carved work with axes and hammers." But we may nevertheless find from this principle the law of each firm step in the growth of Christian art, in the endeavor that expresses the distinctness of a common language, out of the east, worship, in the Ambrosian chant, and the basilica, that gathered the people in our own time. The cathedral, with its long drawn aisle, and its western window, the richness of the chancel, and the lofty tower, all have their significance, and the important issues that occasioned it. In this battle the issues were equally important, and the cause in the nation now terminated in Pennsylvania. As the previous speaker had said, there are only two parties in this country, and no true man or party will attempt to raise distinctions. The interests of the Democratic party are identical with the national honor and faith to uphold. Mr. Upde-graff referred to the Democratic party and the principles of the Democratic party were eternal and unchangeable. [Laughter.] Yet they have changed so that they have taken principles every year, or as frequently as they think necessary to get votes. [Laughter.] The Democratic party has turned tail on this principle and want inflation of currency, the issue of which they fought against and attempted to defeat. To give the lie to the assertion of Bill Allen and other Democratic orators, that money was worth just as it was stamped, the speaker exhibited two small notes of one cent each, one dated twenty years old and issued by Poland—now blotted from the face of the earth—the other, he said, he had an intrinsic value and are worth to-day just as much as they ever were worth, and the stamp upon them has nothing to do with their value. The speaker compared the Democratic speakers East and West, some for the Chinese, some for the Irish, and a Democratic teacher who, when applying for a situation as a public school teacher was asked by the director who was present to examine her as to whether the earth was round or flat, that he would teach either way as the parents desired. [Laughter.]

At this point the speaker referred incidentally to the Democratic party having failed to provide for the people to guard and protect. The allusion brought forth great applause from the audience, which he rejoiced to see was largely composed of Democrats. He also referred to the fact that the employer of to-day was the employee of a few years ago. The poor man to-day is the rich man of to-morrow; the rich man of to-day, the pauper of to-morrow, disasters, be the pauper to-morrow. There is not, and never can be, class distinctions in this country. If we do, it will be the result of clash between capital and labor. Capital cannot do without labor, and labor cannot do without capital. Their interests are identical, and there must be the greatest cordiality between them. At the close of the speaker's lengthy address, he was warmly applauded.

SPEECH OF MR. UPDEGRAFF.

Mr. J. T. Updegraff, of Ohio, on being next introduced, excused his qualification at being able to speak to so large an audience of Pennsylvanians. He had got to like the whipping of Democrats in Ohio, and came over to see how it is done here. He regretted to have not attended the funeral of the little rag-baby in Ohio, and now wanted to see a similar end made of it here.

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THE LINCOLN CLUB

Re-opening of the Rooms—Reception and Sociable.

Last evening the rooms of the Lincoln Club, in the building No. 68 Smithfield street, were re-opened, and the occasion was made an exceedingly pleasant one by a reception and sociable. The rooms have been refitted and furnished, and present a very neat and handsome appearance, especially the parlor room. The improvements may be credited as follows: Carpeting by Wm. Phillips & Co.; furniture, W. B. McLean & Co.; chandeliers, William Smith; decorative upholstery by Thompson & Co.; painting by W. P. Marshall, and painting by Messrs. Gardner & Robitzer.

At the re-opening last evening there was a very large attendance of members, accompanied with their ladies, and Gen. Negley did the honors handsomely, while excellent music was furnished by the Germania orchestra. After the reception of the invited guests and a few timid members, it took to dancing pretty and a most enjoyable time was had until a late hour.

Allegheny Committees.

At a meeting of the Allegheny Finance Committee, the claim of Adam Fhey, for the construction of the Poplar street sewer, was received, and referred to the city solicitor, who should pay for it, and not the city. The City Solicitor was instructed to take the necessary steps for collecting the delinquencies of said improvement.

Councilman Brown was authorized to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the person or persons who kindled the fire in the Exposition building on Monday. Also, the Mayor was authorized to appoint a policeman to keep watch about the building at night.

Miss Veoghtly, Schmitt and Hartman, were appointed a committee to examine into the claim of S. R. Johnson & Co., for extra compensation. This firm claims that the house had a great deal of extra work to do in excavating for the Edgewood street retaining wall, during the month of September, owing to the rainy weather, and the fact that the contractor for the improvement of Bidwell street, he notified them to stop work, which is quicksand work, and that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company be notified to remove all obstructions from said street within twenty-four hours from the time of receiving notice. It was also resolved that if the company did not comply the Mayor should be invested with authority to use sufficient force to remove obstacles.

Besides this there was considerable routine work done, but not of special importance.

McKEESPORT ABLAZE.

Great Turnout of Republicans—Grand Torchlight Procession—Mass Meeting.

The borough of McKeesport was alive last evening with Republicans. The occasion was a grand jubilee in honor of the late elections and the attendance of the marching clubs from Pittsburg and Allegheny added much to the affair. Shortly after dark, and in the evening a special train of eight passenger cars took from the Connellsville depot a considerable delegation of the following clubs: Hartruft club of 72 men, under command of Brann, the old Grand Central; Campbell Hartranft, the 7 ward ward club, Captain Conners, and the Allegheny Hartranft club, Allegheny, under command of Captain Walker. The Hartranft's were headed by the Duquesne Greys band, the Grand Central by a string band, and the 7 ward club by the Washington cornet band, and the Allegheny club by the Masonic band.

Arriving at the depot the clubs formed in line and paraded the principal streets, attracting the attention of the whole population, and making "Bid" Coombs particularly happy.

A mass meeting was held in the Market square, and an immense audience was addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham, S. P. Fulton, Esq., and others. The clubs arrived home safely before midnight, much pleased with their trip.

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The Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

OLD Probabilities says there will be no change in the Governorship this fall.

REMEMBER that a victory in Pennsylvania this year presages the Republican centennial triumph.

NEW YORK is sure to go Republican. Let the Keystone State stand shoulder to shoulder with her in the Republican phalanx.

THE people want no such management of their funds as would result in case a man susceptible to bribery were intrusted with their keeping.

SOMEBODY calls PERSHING "a bright and shining Democratic light." And next Tuesday he will realize the full force of the old saying: "Death loves a shining mark."

IT IS estimated that during the next four months more than two hundred millions of dollars will be paid out in the West in the pork packing business. This should chop up hard times in that section into mince meat.

"THERE is a wee note of encouragement from Oregon this morning."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That is to say, a Democrat was elected to fill the place previously occupied by a Democrat.

SENATOR THURMAN is credited with saying that "it is doubtful whether the time will ever come when a Presidential aspirant can try to stop a pile-driver without getting smashed." The Senator speaks with authoritative true inwardness. He knows how it is himself.

A NUMBER of the forged notes put out by the fugitive defaulter, POND, of Massachusetts, prove to have been used twice, having been washed with chemicals and written again. That's the game which the Democratic leaders of this State are trying to play with the Erie platform.

TO-MORROW as many of the voters of Missouri as find out or care for the fact that a new State Constitution is submitted to them for approval, in a special election, are expected to vote on the question. All appearances, however, indicate a very light vote, and general indifference.

THE Democratic candidates for county offices are so busily engaged in printing bogus Republican tickets that we must again caution our Republican friends against the danger of being deceived by them. Get your ticket at the polls from men whom you know can be trusted.

THE new election law requires naturalized voters to present their naturalization papers to the election offices for indorsement. The day and year with the word voted must be indorsed thereon by the election officers. Voters of this class will save annoyance and delay by observing this requirement.

B'LALLEN told the people on the South Side the other night that "292,000 Democrats in Ohio cried out by the ballot" for something, and he might have added that 298,000 Republicans cried out against the 292,000, and especially to be delivered from *him*. The 298,000, it seems to us, had a decided advantage over the 292,000.

BEAR in mind that the Democratic organs have been utterly unable to find a vulnerable spot in the Republican State ticket, and that their specious clamor for reform is a mere fraudulent electioneering dodge invented to cover up the black record of the Democracy and boost the party into power again under false pretenses.

THE General Transatlantic Company has reduced its rates for passengers and freight, besides pressing upon the French Government the advisability of requesting a reduction in rates for every person or article *en route* to the Centennial Exposition next year. Other European maritime governments would do well to exert their influence in favor of the adoption of similar arrangements.

RECENTLY published statistics of the business failures in Canada indicate that though the trade of the Dominion two years ago was very prosperous, in the past nine months thirty in every thousand traders have failed, while the figures in the United States show that only eight in every thousand have succumbed. This is an excellent time to inaugurate reforms in business, and to weed out insolvent concerns.

DO NOT forget that a Democratic success this year would improve the chances of a Democratic victory in the next Presidential campaign. As goes Pennsylvania, so, in all probability, will go the nation. You can make your vote count more now on the Presidential campaign than next fall, after the campaign is over. If you don't want the corrupt and disloyal Democracy to regain control and give the Confederate States all they tried to take, vote the straight Republican ticket.

THE encouraging reports which come up from all quarters of the State should only inspire the Republicans of Allegheny county to renewed efforts. Victory will reward those only who hard work and earn their claim to it. Work then with a will, Republicans! Bring out every single Republican vote in every voting district in the county. It is vital alike for the honor of the State, the welfare of the nation, and the triumph of honest government, that the Republicans should win a decisive triumph in the struggle now close at hand.

THE COMMERCIAL thus the assurance to deny that the Republican Committee issued a circular to the press to refrain from discussing the BIGELOW matter until after the election. The COMMERCIAL believes with the *Gazette* that it is good morals in politics to tell a lie and stick to it.—*Post.*

The COMMERCIAL believes in nothing of the kind; but the *Post* evidently believes that it is good morals in politics to commit a forgery and stick to it. The pretended circular published in the *Post* was not only a forgery, but the *Post* must have known it to be a forgery when it published it.

SOME of the leading English papers are discussing the causes of the frequent changes of political opinions by men holding or seeking important official positions. One of the journals thinks it is excusable for a man to change his opinions once, provided the change occurs while he is young, but that changes after reaching the age of forty years indicate an unstable or insincere mind, and that when old men change it is an evidence of dotage. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania can furnish plenty of examples which, under the rule laid down, indicate both instability and insincerity, besides some for which the excuse of dotage is the only reasonable one that can be offered.

THE well-informed correspondent of the New York *Times* now watching the culmination of the political campaign in this State, writing from Williamsport says of the condition of the lumber trade that he is inclined to think the distress has been greatly overstated. Large stocks are being carried, and prices are low. The production last winter was rather light, and will not be greater this winter. No one is likely to make large profit. There may be some distress among the working men, but the case is not nearly so bad as has been represented. This is probably a correct view of the case; meanwhile, if lumbering operations shall be so curtailed as to enable holders to work off the stock on hand without great sacrifice, the business can then be re-established on a safer basis. Our forests will not long furnish lumber in such quantities as have been cut during the past few years, and if those engaged in the business shall so control their operations as to induce builders to use more brick and stone, themselves and the country will in the end be the better for it. In any event it is gratifying to learn that the Democrats have little or nothing to hope for among the lumber men of the Commonwealth.

REPUBLICAN STATE POLICY.

So much attention has been given to national questions, in this contest, that there is danger the beneficent policy pursued by the Republican party in Pennsylvania, since it came into power, may be overlooked or left out of the account. The contest is peculiarly a State affair, and is not, in any direct sense, a national one. Indirectly, the result will have its effect upon national politics; but, in all its principal aspects, the contest is a mere State struggle, which should be settled exclusively on State issues.

In that view of the case the Republican party of Pennsylvania has nothing to fear from a rigid scrutiny of its merits as a governing party. It came fully into power, in this State, in 1861, although partially in power for several years before, and has maintained an almost unbroken ascendancy ever since. It has had, therefore, abundant opportunity to make a record upon which it can be judged; and it is not afraid to challenge an examination of that record, nor ashamed of any part of it.

Within the fifteen years of its administration it has paid off nearly fifteen millions of the State debt, besides a temporary war loan of three millions; it has relieved the real and personal property of the State from a burdensome and oppressive taxation; it has established and maintained schools for the nurture and education of soldiers' orphans at a cost of eight millions; it has increased the annual appropriations to the public schools from $167,000 a year, which was the amount paid under Governor BIGLER, to one million a year, and has paid twice as much for that purpose, in its term of fifteen years, as was paid by the Democratic administrations of thirty years previous; it has quadrupled the number of institutions for the insane; and it has made ample provision for all classes of the unfortunate within the bounds of the Commonwealth. It has done all this, too, without oppressing the people, and Pennsylvania is, to-day, the only State in the Union which is able to carry on its government without levying a tax upon the people.

In addition to this, the Republicans of this State were instrumental in putting an end to the corrupt canal policy under which the Democrats were able so long to keep themselves in power. It compelled a sale of the public works, and at once delivered the State from the fearful incubus which was weighing it down and crippling its best energies. The State was thereby saved from the heavy expense of maintaining an unproductive line of public works, and escaped, also, from the disgrace inflicted upon her by a horde of corrupt Democratic officials. Neither words nor figures can fitly express the relief which was afforded to the people by this change, which never could have been effected under a Democratic administration.

The sale of the public works brought about, naturally, a concentration of effort to secure for the State an efficient railroad system. Railroad building took the place of canal construction, and Pennsylvania, almost at once, sprang into the front rank as a railroad State. Upon this point, the Philadelphia *North American*, referring to the enormous growth of our railroad system, says:

"Now, though we do not claim for the Republicans the credit of beginning this change, we do claim that under their auspices nearly all the subsequent measures were matured and the great successes achieved. They put a stop to canal building and sold the State works; they made railroad building the great leading interest; they saw the vast importance of this system to our iron and coal interests of the State, and they left nothing undone to push forward the movement. As we now revert to the history of this progress and compare the present condition of the State with that of a quarter of a century ago, we cannot avoid thinking that Pennsylvania owes more to the Republicans, who drove forward this work with such unrestrained vigor, than they have ever received credit for. When this subject is brought up in politics it is usually to show how admirably the Republicans have managed the public finances. But the strongest point really is that which we have just been pointing out. In these days, when the cooking over excessive railroad building is so general, this achievement does not attract proper notice. And yet there are few parts of Pennsylvania that be not benefit immensely benefited by the railroad system that has taken the place of the dependence on canals. Indeed, without this development it is difficult to see how the iron and coal interests of the State could have made so much progress. And the extent of these interests may be realized when we say that there are not half a dozen counties in the Commonwealth where iron or coal cannot be found."

With a record such as this, the Republican of this State are justified in claiming from the people an indorsement of their policy in the election of their candidates. The State has prospered in their hands, and has grown with a steady growth; and it owes that growth to the favorable policy which has characterized the State administration under their control.

GETTING READY FOR DEFEAT.

One can always tell when the Democrats feel, beforehand, the certain premonitions of defeat. At such times they invariably cry out, in advance, that they are going to be cheated, and just now they are busy circulating reports that fraud on a gigantic scale will be perpetrated in Philadelphia and other cities in the interest of HARTRANFT and RAWLE. They do this regularly, and then when they find themselves badly defeated, a terrific howl of "frauds" resounds throughout the country. The purging of the registries in Philadelphia, which has been in progress for a week or two, shows that the greater number of fraudulent names are contained on the lists made by Democratic assessors in the strongest Democratic districts. The same is the case in Luzerne county, as is shown by the discoveries made at Wilkesbarre the other day, when it became clear that in several Democratic strongholds the registries had been prepared to cover outrageous repeating. If there are any frauds perpetrated at this election, they will most certainly be Democratic frauds.

THE September monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, concerning our foreign commerce, shows that the receipts of merchandise for that month amounted to only $37,875,022, while for the same month of 1874 they were $45,855,130. This falling off, though in a less degree, has also been apparent during the whole expired portion of the year, the total imports of goods for the first three quarters of 1875 being $398,308,555, compared with $422,236,400 for the same period last year, showing a decrease of $43,927,845, or at the rate of nearly ten per cent. The exports for the month also show a falling off as compared with last year, but the decrease is not so great as in the case of the imports. The shipments of domestic and foreign goods during the month amount to $34,700,242, chiefly in paper values, against $37,370,286 for the same month of 1874. The merchandise exports for the nine months amounted to $402,034,741, against $459,274,890 for the corresponding period last year. Both the imports and the exports of specie largely exceed those of last year, the net export being $52,900,000, against $46,900,000 in 1874, an increase of $12,000,000. The New York *Bulletin*, from whose columns we condense the above statement, whilst admitting the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign commerce, says there are, however, plain indications that we have seen the worst of the depression of business, and that we may reasonably expect the trade returns for the coming year will show a healthy recovery.

NO LABOR, NO reason, no complaint, nothing short of absolute physical inability, should deter a single Republican from going to the polls next Tuesday and depositing his ballot, for the duty to vote is one of the highest in the creed of patriotism. Neglect in this respect is getting to be one of the most serious drawbacks to that advancement toward a perfect popular government of political affairs which every good man hopes for. The argument of some people, so commonly used to smooth over their neglect of duty toward the ballot box, that one vote can make no material difference in the result of an election, cost us too dearly at the last election to be indulged in ever again. Moreover, one vote has turned the destinies of men and parties in important local elections thousands of times within the past century, and the discoveries made at Wilkesbarre the other day, when it became clear that in several Democratic strongholds the registries had been prepared to cover outrageous repeating. If there are any frauds perpetrated at this election, they will most certainly be Democratic frauds.

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OHIO NEWS.

Urbana is excited over a supposed discovery of oil.

There is a prospect that the Chase Organ Company will locate its factory in Norwalk.

Taxation is higher in the villages of Belmont county than in the city of Wheeling, opposite.

J. Rutledge, an insurance agent of Lima, has absconded, taking with him the wife of his solicitor.

At Oberlin, Saturday, a man named Drury Cooper got into a quarrel with some boys, and soon after died from softening of the brain.

Wheat looks well in Stark county, and a large area has been sown. Farmers have considerable of last year's crop in their barns yet.

Mr. Wm. Dinsmore, of Cross Creek township, Jefferson county, had a child to fall into a kettle of apple butter, terribly burning its arms up to the elbows, causing its death last Wednesday. This is the third child that Mr. Dinsmore has had burned to death.

A man named John Mason, on a wager of five hundred dollars, made the ride on a velocipede from Hillsboro to London—distance fifty-three miles and return—in eleven hours and thirty minutes. He left Hillsboro at 6 A. M., arrived at London at 11:45 A. M.; on the return left London at 12:30 P. M. and arrived at Millsboro at 6:30 P. M.

The stockholders of the Gallipolis, McArthur and Columbus Railway being unable to complete their road for want of means, the Michigan and Ohio Company offers to complete it, if the right of way and five thousand dollars per mile is secured, in Columbus, Ohio, and take the stock of road at par, no matter how obtained or by whom owned, in payment for notes or other securities given for the purpose, but the Michigan and Ohio Company expect to get the roadbed now graded at what it is worth, or in other words, what it would cost to do the work, and the right of way, free of all cost, to Columbus.

How to Vanquish the Stomach's Tormentor.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he would scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia. The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorite though absurd hallucination of the victim of chronic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will vanquish it, together with the constipation and bilious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to the above named invaluable corrective.

If You Want to be Strong, Healthy and Vigorous,

take E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change produced by taking E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON in the diseased, debilitated and shattered system. Whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the relaxed and unstrung organization is restored to perfect health and vigor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Office and Depot, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind, a weak, nervous, exhausted feeling, no energy or animation, confused head, weak memory, the consequence of excesses, mental overwork. This nervous debility finds a sovereign cure in E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. It tones the system, dispels the mental gloom and despondency and rejuvenates the entire system. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. It has a yellow wrapper around it, has photograph on outside. Sold by your druggist.

E. F. KUNKEL, proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

259 TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE. 259

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach worms removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. To have Tape Worm removed, patients must come on, but for all other worms, your druggist can procure it. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1.00, and guaranteed. Send for circular. mwr2pk*

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually on January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished the depositor.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. NICKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John R. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1847.
ASSETS - - - $5,250,000
ENTIRELY MUTUAL.

The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest Life Companies in the country. It has made dividends annually to its members since the year 1849, inclusive. It is managed economically; selects its risks carefully; pays its losses promptly and its investments generally. Its dividends may be applied to reduce the premium the next year, or to increase the insurance. Its policies are non-forfeiting after the third annual payment, and are *guaranteed as stated in Life rates.*
SAMUEL HUEY, Pres't. SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice Pres't. H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice Pres't. JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary. CLEV. R. LEE, Secretary.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
CHESTER, PA.
SESSION OPENS SEPTEMBER 8TH.
Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics and English. Careful attention to the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 113 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT,
PRES'T PA. MIL. ACADEMY.

ASK YOUR STATIONER FOR ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS
ESTERBROOK'S FALCON PEN
Most Popular PENS in Use.
SAMPLES & PRICES IN APPLICATION
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EDUCATIONAL.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and PHYSICAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STREERUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 76 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 109 Wood street, or office.

INFELICE.
A splendid new novel by AUGUSTA EVANS, author of *Beulah*, &c., entitled *Infelice*. The last and best book ever written by this popular author, and one of the finest fictions in the English language. Every one must read it. Sold everywhere.
G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers,
MWF NEW YORK.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.
59 FOURTH AVENUE.
ASSETS $ 40,443,395.99.
SURPLUS $ 3,916,531.48
DIVIDEND FOR 1874 $3,037,872.83. RATIO PAYABLE 97 PER CENT.
S.S. CARRIER, Gen'l Agent

BRONZE GROUPS,
Statuary and Urns.
J. P. Smith, Son & Co's.,
189 LIBERTY STREET.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
In the matter of S. FRANKENSTEIN, Bankrupt. No. 2113 in Bankruptcy.
Parties interested in said bankrupt's estate, will please take notice that a second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, in said District, on the 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of N. W. SHAFER, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankruptcy act of March 2, 1867.
Witness, the Honorable Wilson McCandless, Judge of the said Court, and the seal thereof at Allegheny, in said District, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1875.
S. C. McCANDLESS,
Clerk of District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JAMES M. LAMBING, of Armstrong county, a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all persons who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1875, at 9 o'clock, A. M., before N. W. SHAFER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 12 CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny city, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

E. M. BUTZ,
ARCHITECT,
Removed to 64 and 66 Federal Street.
Over Girard Savings Bank, Allegheny, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult J. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or Room 2, 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.

James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.

Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the new Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.

Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantines and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

115 & 117 Federal St,
Allegheny City, Pa.

CARPETS.

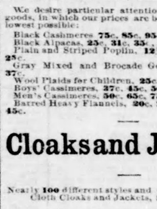
OCTOBER, 1875.
Visitors to the Pittsburgh Exposition are invited to call at the
Cash Carpet Store
OF
McFarland, Collins AND Co
NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE,
And look at the extraordinary
BARGAINS
Which they are enabled to offer by reducing their own expenses to the lowest possible point, and buying from first hands only and selling for CASH.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
Cash Prices are the Lowest Prices.
M'FARLAND, COLLINS & CO.,
No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE, LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

1875. 1875.
Fall and Winter Styles
IN
SILK HATS FUR
FOR
Wholesale & Retail Trade
JUST RECEIVED AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.
INSURANCE.

SOLID INDEMNITY.
ASSETS.
Atlas, - - - $ 511,000
Glens Falls, - - 701,000
Penn Mut. Life, - 5,000,000
Property Insured Against Fire or Loss or Damage by Lightning.
JOHN D. BIGGERT, AGENT,
61 Fourth Avenue.

Hugh Woodside,
Roofer and Dealer in

SLATE,
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING THE
CHAPMAN.
Office—370 PENN STREET, opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by experienced workmen.

MORRISON, BARR & CO.,
PAPER MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Book, News and Tea Paper,
And dealers in all kinds of WRITING and MANILLA PAPERS, CARDS, CARD BOARDS, TAGS, COVER PAPERS, STATEMENTS, BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, ENVELOPES, &c. All kinds of
PRINTING PAPERS
MADE TO ORDER AT OUR MILL.
Warehouse No. 101 Third Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Insure with the
Etna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE
ASSETS JAN. 1875 **$6,497,275.94.**
S.S. CARRIER, Agent.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
99 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27
Semi-Weekly Dry Goods Report
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
Citizens and Strangers will find one of the largest and Cash Prices, either Wholesale and everything at the Lowest

LARGE ARRIVALS
OF
New and Desirable Dress Goods,
AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

New Black Cashmeres, all qualities, from 50c to $2 50 a yard.
New Black Mohairs, special bargains, from 25c to 87½c.
New Shades in Colored Alpacas, from 25c upwards.
New Colored Cashmeres, at very low prices.
New Colored Mohairs, Sateens, Serges, &c.
New Style Fall and Winter Plaids.
New Bright Colored Plaids.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair Cloths.
New Fine Dress Goods, all kinds.
New Mourning Dress Goods, large stock.
New Black and Gray Striped Dress Silks.

GRAND BARGAINS OFFERED IN BEST
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
All qualities, from $1 00 to $3 50 per yard.

THE GREAT POPULAR BARGAINS IN
GOOD DARK DRESS GOODS,
At 12½c, 15c, 18¾c and 25c.
UNSURPASSED IN ANY CITY IN THE UNION.

NOTICE.
Owing to our large and increasing sales, visiting the Eastern markets every week, and doing a strictly cash business, buyers will understand that we can offer them the very best inducements.

Success Beyond Our
Expectations has so far attended our efforts to satisfy the Wants of our Friends and the Public in giving them Good Value in
Dry Goods.

We still continue to offer inducements to buyers that cannot be surpassed in this or any other city in the Union.
Our stock is one of the largest in either city, and as we are constantly receiving
NEW GOODS,
Is always Fresh, Clean and Complete, and contains all the novelties as fast as they appear.

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF
Dress Goods, Flannels and Cassimeres,
For Men and Boys' Wear, and are giving special bargains in each department.

SPECIALTIES.
We desire particular attention to the following goods, which our prices are sure to astonish the lowest possible.
Black Cashmeres, 75c, 85c, 95c, $1, $1 10.
Black Alpacas, 25c, 31c, 35c, 37c, 45c, 50c.
Plain and Striped Poplin, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
Gray Mixed and Brocade Goods, 20c, 25c, 31c, 37½c.
Wool Plaids for Children, 25c, 37c, 50c, 62c.
Boys' Cassimeres, 37½c, 50c, 62½c, 75c.
Men's Cassimeres, 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1 25.
Barred Heavy Flannels, 20c, 25c, 31c, 35c, 40c, 45c.

Cloaks and Jackets.
Nearly 100 different styles and qualities of Ladies' Cloth Cloaks and Jackets, from $4 to $30.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.
N.B.—100 pieces Silk Irish Poplin at 75c, just reduced from 92 per yard.

HOTELS.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the course of its interior arrangements, its aparatments and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

ELLIS HOUSE,
NO. 8 DIAMOND
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Near Market street.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
J. BURT ELLIS, Proprietor.
Late of the Galbraith House, Franklin, Pa., and more recently with J. D. F. Keating, Allegheny city.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can there fore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBRING is with this House.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING.
Aiken & Co.
CORNER
Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Proprietors are Regular Graduates of Medicine and Surgery, as Diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful in their extensive line of practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on. Charges LOW. NO PAY.
Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, and all urinary diseases, and Syphilitic or Mercurial Diseases of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure perfect safety to the patient. Loss of Sexual Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or the indiscretion of riper years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, seminal weakness, nervousness, dimness of sight, dizziness, confusion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, pain in the head, and a thousand ills which make the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases, sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. Advice and consultation confidential. Address
Girard Medical Dispensary,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays from 8 P. M. to 7 P. M.

PRIVATE DISEASE—OFFICE NO. 104 PENN STREET, next door to St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also seminal weakness, impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in the office, and is a regular physician of the "Old Line" standing in this city, having cured 30,000 cases. Book and circular, 10 cents. Address DOCTOR W. 104 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological errors, sufferings and remedies of the sexual system, with startling revelations, prescriptions, &c. This is an interesting work of 200 pages of valuable information, and contains valuable instruction for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left where it can be found. Sent to any one on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or currency, by addressing Dr. Bull, Dispensary, No. 11 N. Eighth st., St. Louis, Mo. MWF*

DR. WHITTIER,
302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private and Urinary Diseases. Perfect cures guaranteed. Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and final impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all Urinary diseases and Syphilis, (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcerations, sore throat, mucous and the blood-poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his fifteen years' experience in this city, and the use of the purest medicine prepared by himself, en

NANCE AND TRADE.

URSDAY EVENING, October 28, 1875.

ppreciable change occured in the loan t to-day, there being a moderate e of prime commercial paper offer. the banks, and a generally ample ly of funds for legitimate purposes. of discount are a little firmer, than th ago, but may still be considered

Business in local stocks and securi- ntinues very quiet, the only transac- that we hear of being by sales at n, when the bidding is very dull, les made at bottom prices. It seems ugh the present would be a favorable unity for purchasing stocks, as there doubtedly good shares offering in arket which can be obtained at prices would afford a profitable invest-

But investors are still swayed a policy of extreme caution, and con- to hold off. We learn of transactions ladelphia in the following securities: ern Pacific seven-thirties at 15½; ern Pacific land grants preferred 18; sylvania Railroad general mortgage coupons, 101¾; Pittsburgh, Cincin- nd St. Louis sevens 74¾, a slight de-

Allegheny Valley Railroad seven- es, 92; Pennsylvania Railroad stock, Old Creek do., 10@10¼, a slight ad-

In Wall street the situation is what irregular. The financial column e *Herald*, which is nothing it not tional, prophesies a decline in stocks. rday's advance in gold was more maintained to-day, accompanied by a r feeling in stocks and a con- d disturbance in sterling exchange. ew of the importance that attaches to ossession of full and trust worthy infor- on respecting the affairs of companies e securities have been placed upon New York Stock Exchange list, the rning Committee have appointed a nittee, composed of Messrs. Brayton Salem T. Russel and Donald McKay, tain such facts. On the 11th instant sent a circular to each company, po- requesting an official monthly state- of earnings and expenses, and re- ses have already been received from y companies. The movement will ably result in the establishment of a au of Statistics, where the fullest in- ation may be obtained by all.

The New York *Bulletin* in comment- pon the advance in freight rates com- ent upon the submission of the Balti- and Ohio Railroad to the Saratoga com- tion, urges the moral that railroads, ot and will not long perform the ser- of carrying Western produce to the oard at a loss. The *Bulletin* does not any figures, as to the actual first cost transporting grain, and gracefully ds the knotty subject of watered ks, which somewhat obscures a clear ion on that point. Notwithstanding vident bias toward the side of the rail- combination, the *Bulletin* makes the wing sensible and forcible criticism on action of the railways:

saying this much, however, we are not to ude you as implying that the roads have t wisely in advancing their freights to an nt which raises the charge on wheat from 9 cents to thirty-six cents per bushel. extreme action smacks very strongly of eration over the heavy losses sustained the late ruinous charges, and plainly at recovering some of the lost earnings of railroads. But railroads cannot afford to age their affairs on any such policy of tinting between extremes. They can easily gh lose upon excessively low charges: but cannot so easily profit by excessively high rates. In the latter case, they cause gaps to be and reduce their tonnage to the extent of overcharge. The advance now agreed n will cause the West to hold back its pro- s until the opening of navigation, with the sequence of injury to every branch of trade , and at a time of special depression, when e needs every possible encouragement. roads, themselves, will undoubtedly be first to discover this: and the discovery bund some one of them, in all probability, reak the compact, with the result of a re- al of competition; so that this attempt to t unreasonable charges will be the defeat f, and the injury to the commercial inter- will not prove interminable. It is a pity no more prudence than this should come a such experienced heads; but it is to be unnoticed that speculative considerations have been entirely excluded from the decree of kings."

The following table shows the prices of 1, Government bonds, railway stocks, d gold in the various sessions of the New k Stock Exchange during the day, nished by the Fifth National Bank, No. ixth Street:

tober 27, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:40 A. M.	12:40 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:40 P. M.	3:50 P. M.
d 6's, 1881, coup.	116½	116½	116½	....	116½	116¼
's, 1881, reg.	117¼	117¼	....	....	....	....
's, 1904	119½	119½	....	....	....	....
's, 1885, new	119½	119½	119½	....	....	....
's, 1867, registered	121	121	....	....	....	....
's, 1867	121	121¼	....	....	....	....
's, 1868	119½	119½	....	....	....	....
's, 10-40s	114	114	....	....	....	....
rency 6's	123½	123½	....	....	....	....
e 5 per cents	116½	116½	....	....	....	....
ern Union Tel.	75½	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
ckSilver	....	....	....	17¾	....	....
ific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
ama	....	....	....	140	....	....
ms Express	....	....	....	78	....	....
ls Fargo Express	....	....	....	78	....	....
erican Express	....	....	....	58	....	....
ted States Ex.	....	....	....	44½	....	....
Y. Central	....	....	....	....	....	104
higan Central	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
ois Central	97	97	....	....	....	....
cago & North'n	61¾	61¾	61¾	61	....	....
o preferred	94	....	....	....	....	....
k Island	....	....	....	101	....	100½
Paul common	....	....	....	....	34½	34¾
o preferred	....	....	....	62¾	....	62
ash common	....	....	....	....	....	....
t Wayne	....	....	....	98	....	....
o & Mississippi	....	....	....	19½	....	....
ion Pacific	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	....	....
den	....	....	....	102	....	....
anibal & St. Joe	20	19	19	19½	....	....
lantic & Pac.	....	....	....	12	....	....
Mountain	12	....	....	....	....	....
souri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....	....
U. & L. Tac.	....	....	....	19	....	....

—The following is a report of the prices of ading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock ard, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
nnsylvania Central	....	....	50½
ral	55¾	55½	....
ited Co's of N. J.	125	125½	....
Creek	10¾	10¾	....
high Valley	....	....	62¾
higheny Valley	....	66	....
ntral Transp'n Co	46	46½	....
C. and St. L. m. b.	....	75	....

—The London *Times'* Berlin correspond- t, writing with reference to the new Ger- an coinage, says:

It is believed that some millions of thalers s been by the German Government in re- urchasing fresh gold at rising prices, and re- ining it repeatedly because unable to keep at home. The unprofitable process was not little aggravated by the dilatoriness of the overnment in restricting the circulation of e old money and notes, and the consequent raboundance of ready money. Having oc- sioned the severest commercial crisis that is ot likely to be committed again. Practically, erefore, we shall have a silver currency side by side with the gold standard, until the day ows when the thaler can be sent across the outer and exchanged for gold without fur- er inconvenience.

Deducting the two-thaler pieces called in, e quantity of coin in the country on January 1876, when the new law comes into operation, ill be very much as follows: Thaler pieces, 0,000,000 marks; gold, 700,000,000 marks; small iver coin, 250,000,000 marks; small copper and ickel coin, 100,000,000 marks; total, 1,700,000,- 00 which comes very near the amount of 42½ arks per head, at which the circulation is to e kept. Of gold, nearly 1,300,000,000 marks ave been coined; 120,000,000 marks of this is eposited as a war fund; nearly 100,000,000 arks are lodged in various Government laces, while some 200,000,000 marks are still en- aged in foreign travel.

—The Secretary of the Treasury in his report or 1855-6, gives elaborate tables (covering 185 ages), showing the condition of railroads in e United States in 1854. These figures make very interesting comparison with the figures or 1874, which are as follows:

	Returns, 1854.	Returns, 1874.	Increase— Absolute.	P. ct.
ailroads in operation	19,960	72,623	52,687	264.27
ap. st'k	$432,296,508	$1,990,997,186	$1,557,710,547	359.51
d. debt	155,757,973	1,031,241,225	875,278,252	562.05
oat. dt.	90,126,558	222,331,873	212,204,915	235.89
otal (assumed cost	$778,551,457	$4,221,763,284	$3,445,211,717	442.65
r. earnings	$ 91,182,650	$ 329,466,018	$ 429,283,368	470.80
perating expen's	46,712,281	230,835,053	242,182,677	579.61
et earnings	$ 42,470,312	$ 189,370,938	$ 147,100,648	346.36
ost of road per mile	$ 28,802	$ 58,122	$ 29,320	49.24
r. earnings per mile	4,574	7,166	2,592	56.67
perating expenses per mile	2,344	4,556	2,212	88.41
et earnings per mile	$ 2,130	$ 2,610	$ 480	22.54
perating expenses per cent.	53 48	62.56	10.08	18.85

—The silver bullion which is now being re- eived at the Philadelphia Mint for parting is mainly from the Consolidated Virginia Mine n Nevada, and contains forty per cent. of old, fifty per cent. of silver and ten per cent. f base metal. The bullion is known as the lore, or silver containing gold. The mint is upplied with bullion as rapidly as required or coinage purposes. In addition the assay ffice in New York supplies the mint with fine iver sufficient to insure a coinage of $1,000,- 00 per month in subsidiary silver coin. The tandard fineness of the coin is made of 900 arts of pure silver and 100 parts of pure copper alloy. The law of 1873 has somewhat in- reased the weight of the subsidiary coin, o that the coins at present issued are a trifle arrier than the coin issued prior to he last of April, 1873, and are made o correspond in weight with the rench coins. At present the subsidiary coins ow issued are the half dollar, quarter dollar, wenty cent piece, and dime. The half dollar eighs 192½ grains, the piece formerly eighed 192 grains. The quarter dollar now eighs 96.45 grains; it formerly weighed 96 rains. The new twenty cent piece eighs 77.16 grains, and the dime weighs 38.58 rains; the latter formerly weighed 38.04 grains. hese are the only silver coins authorized ex- epting the trade-dollar, which is a commer- ial piece, and weighs 420 grains. Since the last f last January there has been issued from the int in Philadelphia pieces to the amount of $4,000,000 and $5,- 00,000 in subsidiary silver coin. This coin has een transferred to the Assistant Treasurer at oston, where it will remain until such time as he Secretary of the Treasury sees fit to com- ence the work of redemption. It is stated y the chief coiner, Colonel Snowden, that if he mint was worked to its fullest capacity it ould turn out $50,000 in small silver coin per iem. During last month the mints at San rancisco and Carson coined over 1,000,000 ieces of the twenty cent coins.

—Many of the national banks feel as though hey had been committed to a very dangerous olicy in being assessed for money stolen from he Redemption Bureau at Washington, and ay that if they can be made to pay for $1,000, hey can, on the same principle, be made to ay for a million if it was lost. A Washington dispatch of the 23d says: "An investigation is now proceeding in the Treasury office as to the $2,000 missing in the mercantile paper 5 per cent. Customs receipts $241,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $950,000. Clearings $18,- 000,000. Sterling firm at 477@482.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 116¾ to 116¾, fell off to 116¾ and closed at 116¾. Rates paid for borrowing were 5-64, 1-16, 5-64, 3-32, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent.; loans also made flat and at 2-32 per cent. for carrying. The increased dearness of cash gold to-day was attributed in some quarters to the gold transferred by Syndicate to the Treasury in settlement of called bonds. Foreign ex- change was heavy in consequence of the squeeze in cash gold. $1,000,000 in gold was awarded to-day from 116-40 to 116-45.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds in active demand and higher, owing to the improvement at London and the rise of gold here. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. State securities dull. The stock market opened firm and advanced, but afterward reacted and again improved. The leading feature was Lake Shore, which ad- vanced to 80¾, fell off to 80¾, recovered to 81¾ and reacted to 80¾. Pacific Mail was next in point of interest and advanced from 40¾ to 41¾, with a subsequent reaction to 40¾. Northe- western fell off from 57¾ to 56¾. Western Union 76¾ to 75¾. Michigan Central 65¾ to 65¾. St. Paul from 35¾ to 34. Hannibal and St. Joseph from 20¾ to 19¾ and Erie from 19¾ to 17¾. Union Pacific was firm and advanced from 65¼ to 66¾. At second board the general market was steady. Stocks in some cases were lower at the close, with the principal activity in Western Union. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Northwestern. Western Union and Lake Shore were the weak spots of the market, while Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph and Michigan Central were firm. Western Union declined to 75¾ and Lake Shore to 80¾. The decline in Lake Shore was generally ascribed to realizations by one of the bulls. Pacific Mail recovered from 40¾ to 41¾. The talk about an opposition has had the effect of increasing the short interest in stock, and hence the strength manifested to- day. Union Pacific sold at 65¾@66 and was steadier than of late. Michigan Central rallied from 65¾@66¾, and closed at 66¾@66¾. North- western fell off to 56¾ and Erie to 17¾, the latter being influenced by London quotations. At- lantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 18¾ to 19¾, on an increased business. The strength in this stock and in Western Union gave rise to some uneasiness among telegraph movements. Other changes were unimportant. Transactions at the stock exchange, 225,000 shares, of which 47,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern common, 25,000 Erie, 3,500 St. Paul common, 26,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,500 Union Pacific and 2,000 Mis- souri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	75¾	St. Paul	34
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62½
Adams Express	101	Wabash	15¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	32½
American Ex	58	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	44¼	Terre Haute	....
New York Central	103¾	Do preferred	203
Erie	17¾	Chicago & Alton	103½
Do preferred	35¾	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Harlem	131½	Indiana Central	4¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central pf's	15¾
Michigan Central	65¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¾
Lake Shore	81	Hannibal & St. Joe pf	32½
Illinois Central	96¾	Delaware & Lack	119½
Cleveland & Pitts	97	Delaware & Hudson	104¾
Chicago & Northw'n	56¾	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Do preferred	84	Union Pac. land gr's	104¾
Northwestern	36¾	Union Pac. bds	102
Do preferred	56¾	Central Pac. bds	104¾
N. J. Central	108	Quicksilver	17¾
Rock Island	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116¾	U. S. 5-20's, 1868	121¾
5-20's, 1864	119¾	New 5's	116
5-20's, 1865	120	10-40's	114¾
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	6's, currency	123¾
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48¾	Virginia, old	49
Tennessee, new	39¾	Virginia, new	39½

LONDON, October 27, 5 P. M.—Rafael Brothers, merchants of this city, have failed. Their li- bilities are £300,000.

The bullion in the Bank of England de- creased £10,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 51⅝ per cent. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £10,000. The rate of dis- count in open market for three months' bills is 5⅝ per cent., being ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 91 9-16; for account 91¾. United States 5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 104¾; new issues, 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 16¾; do preferred, ——.

PARIS, October 28.—The specie in the Bank of France decreases 3,350,000 francs the past week. Bankers' balances 66 francs 65 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—United States bonds 87¾ for 6's of 1862.

NEW ORLEANS, October 28.—Gold 116⅝. Sight ½ discount. Sterling—Commercial 484@485; bank 505.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, October 28, 1875. }

There was considerable activity in trade circles to-day, and a fair volume of business was transacted in produce, groceries and grain. Provisions continued rather quiet, while the jobbing houses in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, &c., did a very active trade. Values show no material alteration from yes- terday's quotations.

The receipts of the leading articles of pro- duce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	934	Apples, bbls	4 218
Cheese, bxs	161	Corn bus	400
Wheat, bus	1,683	Barley, bus	1,892
Rye, bus	1,200	Oats, bus	2,800
Bacon, tcs	39	Potatoes, bus	1,470
Hay, bales	330		

The quotations given in the following re- ports are prices realized in wholesale trans- actions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator.

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market is steady and unchanged. Wheat is in fair demand at former prices. We quote Michigan white wheat at $1 40@1 42 per bushel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $1 35@1 37; prime sound red winter $1 30@1 33; low grade do $1 20@1 25; rejected do $1 00@1 15 as to qual- ity. Corn is easy and unchanged. We quote shelled at 69@70c ₱ bushel for prime yellow; 68@69c for high mixed; 67@68c for low mixed; car corn, 70@71c per bushel for prime yellow on track; 68@69c for mixed. One car is quotable at 65@68c. Oats are rather quiet. We quote Western white at 44@46c ₱ bus; Ohio and Pennsylvania do, 42@43c; No. 2 do do, 40@41c. Barley is brisk and in liberal sup- ply. We quote as No. 2 at 55@60 for prime grades; $1 10@1 20 for sound grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall; three cars sold at $1 30, the latter to dis- tillery. Rye is easy at 70@75c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 5@5c above quotations.

FLOUR—The demand continues steady at un- changed values. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 3 white wheat flour at $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 do do, $7 50; No. 1 do do, $7 00; wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Brands of flours are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $6 50@8 25; well known brands of family flour at $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25@; fancy St. Louis $8 50@8 75; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@7 75; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 5 packages, $5 25 ₱ dozen; packages, cornmeal $6 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

ARTICLES—Are in demand very large, hav- ing been 4,218 barrels yesterday. The demand continues active at steady rates. We quote choice cooking apples at $3 75@3 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grades, $2 50@3 00; sweet apples, $3 50@4 00.

POTATOES—The receipts continue liberal and with a large stock in market prices continue easy. Sales were 1,470 bushels. We quote on track at 37@40c for Peerless and Early Rose; 40@45c for peachblows; 35@40c for Burbanks; quiet but firm in market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 30@35c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $1 00@1 25 for Jerseys.

HAY—The market continues dull and depress- ed. We quote prime No. 1 timothy on track at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 $16 00@17 00; upland prairie $12 00@13 00. Sales of timothy were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton in car lots on track; jobbing from store at $27 00. Sales of straw at $7 00@8 00 ₱ ton.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, and rather dull, at yesterday's prices. We quote extra creamery rolls at 29@30c ₱ lb; prime to choice dairy was steady at 25@27c; fair to good 20@22c; common to fair 15@20c.

CHEESE—Continues active and strong with- out any alteration in quotations. We quote at 13¼@14c ₱ lb for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Switzer 16@18c; Limburger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is still inactive and rather nominal; dried apples rule at 10c per ₱ for choice quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; dried blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continued active and steady with increasing receipts. We quote at 26@27c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

Petroleum.

October 28.—The petroleum market contin- ues quiet and dull with a decline noted from former quotations of 2½@3c in crude and about ½c in refined.

CRUDE—The market was dull and drooping. We quote United at wells at $1 30@1 37½; Conduit do $1 37½@1 38½; Pennsylvania do $1 35@1 36½; immediate shipment $1 02½@1 05.

REFINED—The market was weak and a little lower than on the previous day. We quote standard white test delivered in the New York re- fineries at 15½@15½c for prompt and November. Philadelphia is quoted at 13½c. Baltimore rules at 13½c.

OIL BARRELS—The market was dull and un- changed. We quote at $1 45 for city made; $1 20@1 25 for country do.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets of the region were dull and drooping, but little disposi- tion was manifested to buy in any of the deliv- eries. United opened at $1 40, advanced to $1 41, and declined at the close to $1 37½. The closing quotations at nine P. M. were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United, at wells	$1 37½	$1 39½
Union, at wells	1 37½	1 39½
Penn., at wells	1 35	1 37½
P. P. certificates	1 43½	1 45
Conduit, at wells	1 35	1 38½
Karns, at wells	1 32½	1 35
Reliet, at wells	1 32½	1 35
Shaw, at wells	1 60	1 61½
Lower creek	1 58½	1 60
Upper creek	1 60	1 61½

The total sales were 40,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, October 28.—The *Derrick* says: Shipment was in fair request $1 60@1 60¼ at the close. United $1 38½ bid, at 40 asked. Total sales of well certificates 24,000 barrels; pipage paid certificates, 7,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, October 28, closing 27.—The market shows no further material change. Exporters are operating moderately. Sales in Philadelphia of 5,000 barrels crude in shipping order late yesterday at 10¾, and 1,000 barrels naptha on private terms. The following are the closing prices: Crude in bulk 6½@6¾c for October to November 10th; cases 10@20c; naptha 10¾@11c for prompt. At Baltimore re- fined is quoted at 13½c; at Philadelphia 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet at $1 37½@1 38¾.

OIL CITY, October 28.—Market quiet at $1 37½@1 38¾.

ROUSEVILLE, October 28.—Market quiet and dull at $1 37½@1 60.

TIDIOUTE, October 28.—Market quiet; held at $1 62½.

PARKERS, October 28.—Market quiet and weak; United $1 36¾@1 37½; shipment $1 62½@1 63.

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.—Market steady; standard white 12¾c; crude 6¼c in bulk; 10¼c in barrels; cases 17c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, October 28.—Petroleum quiet and heavy; refined 13¼c; crude in barrels 10¼@ 10½c.

LONDON, October 28.—Refined petroleum 10¼@10½d.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Refined petroleum 27¾ francs.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central Oil Works	1,375
Central Ref. Co.	Central Oil Works	394
S. Craig	Citizens' Oil Works	296
S. Craig	Sunbeam Oil Works	126
S. Craig	City Oil Works	127
S. Craig	Citizens' Oil Works	80
Total		3,348

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R. October 28, 1875.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens' Ref Co.	George Pohl, Phila	350
Vesta O W	George Pohl, Phila	98
King & Goodwin	George Pohl, Phila	53
John Spear	George Pohl, Phila	104
D Bly & Co	David Bly & Co, Phila	208
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
H S A Stewart	Warden, F & Co, Phila	200
W P Logan & Co	J S Davis, Phila	150
Total		1,365

Wool.

The improved feeling in the wool trade con- tinues, and there is considerable activity among purchasers in this section. Fully two- thirds of the wool clip has been moved out, composed largely of the best selections, and the opposing influences of the market, com- prising on the one hand an improved demand, the reduced volume of offerings and its concen- tration in the hands of strong holders, and on the other, the low grade of a large portion of the stock left in growers' hands, are strength- ened, and bold prices are last reported. We quote the market firm at 40c for the best grades of fine wool, while greasy, half-washed fleeces bring 25@33c. Tub-washed and combing wools are nearly all marketed and quota- tions are rather nominal. We have heard of one lot tub-washed at 44@46c; combing, fine, at 42@c; coarse and medium do. 43@45c; pulled wools 40c.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write as follows: The receipts of domestic for the week foot up 4,718 bales, against 3,226 bales for the corresponding week of 1874, and 3,220 bales in 1873. The receipts for foreign have been no bales, against 836 bales for the corres- ponding week in 1874, and 827 bales in 1873. The transactions in domestic wool have again been quite large, comprising 1,712,000 lbs. of all kinds, mostly Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia fleeces, and California, all for spinning, and the market has sustained full prices. The transactions the past four weeks have been nearly 7,000,000 lbs, but these large sales have had very little influence on prices except to impart a much firmer tone to the fleeces, for which rather better prices are realized than a few weeks ago, and manufacturers are now more disposed to stock up than for some time past. In the interior the article is still held at higher prices than on the seaboard, but the prospects of the trade are not sufficiently encouraging to look for any improvement, and many of the present purchases would be difficult to place at any profit, when freight and other charges are added. The most encouraging feature of the market was the large sale of flannels at New York. The prices realized were low, but quite as high as could have been expected, with all branches of business so much depressed, and the result was, on the whole, quite encourag- ing and satisfactory. This sale has materially reduced the large stock of these goods held by manufacturers, placed them in the hands of consumers, and tends to impart a healthier tone to the trade. It is understood that 3,000 cases were disposed of.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing busi- ness in drugs since our last report. The fol- lowing revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Lib- erty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	12	@	18
Citric	1 17	@	1 20
Oxalic	17	@	20
Sulphuric	3½	@	4
Tartaric	55	@	60
Alcohol, gal	2 28	@	2 35
Alum.			
Cape	15	@	20
Ground	2½	@	3
Am Carb	22	@	25
Arsa	12	@	15
Annotta	50	@	60
Ashes.			
Soda	4	@	5
Bal Copa	35	@	1 00
Bayreuna	2 75	@	4 00
Bark.			
Cassia	35	@	38
Cinch red	1 20	@	1 30
" yel	1 20	@	1 30
" com	20	@	25
Blank Lead.			
American	5	@	6
East Ind	11	@	12
Bermuda	8	@	9
Blue mass	85	@	90
Blue vit	12	@	15
Borax ref	15	@	18
Brim roll	4½	@	5½
" Wood	4½	@	6
Caomel	1	@	1 10
" English	75	@	80
Camphor	28	@	30
Canthar's	1 80	@	2 12
Chan Gerb		@	30
" Roman		@	35
Chlorof'm	1 10	@	1 25
Cloves	25	@	30
Cochineal	68	@	75
Cop'ras, casks	4 50	@	5 00
Copperas	2	@	3
Cream Tar	35	@	38
Cubebs	15	@	20
Cudbear	20	@	25
Emery Emb	10	@	12
Ex Nit spts	30	@	35
" Sulph	75	@	80
Fat Liver	10	@	12
" Liq Calsh	38	@	45
" Italian	75	@	80
Gelatine	60	@	65
Fustic	3	@	4
Galls Aleppo		@	25
Gum.			
Arabic sift	30	@	35
" Whitish	20	@	25
Myrrh Turk	30	@	35
Shellac	40	@	50
Trag, g'nuine	75	@	80
" Flake	80	@	1 00
Hoffm's Anod	80	@	90
Indigo Madr	1 00	@	1 20
Spanish	1 10	@	1 20
Iodine resub	4 25	@	4 50
Jamp Bark		@	20
Logwood, B	2½	@	3¼
Mace	1 45	@	1 55
Madder	11	@	12
Oils.			
Anise	90	@	95
Bergamot	5 75	@	6 25
Castor	1 20	@	1 25
Cinnam	2 00	@	2 20
Cloves		@	4 25
Cod liver	1 90	@	2 00
Lemon	2 75	@	3 00
Linseed, raw	58	@	62
Linseed, b'l'd	61	@	65
Neats F, ex	90	@	1 00
Olive	1 25	@	1 50
" qr'ts, doz	6 25	@	10 00
" pints, doz	3 25	@	5 00
Origan	70	@	1 20
Peppermint	3 50	@	4 00
Rosemary	1 00	@	1 50
Sassafras	60	@	65
Sperm	2 30	@	2 40
Tanners	85	@	90
Whale, pale	85	@	92
Wint'g'n	4 00	@	4 25
Opium Turk	7 00	@	7 25
Pl'rts, bbl	3 75	@	4 00
" kegs		@	4½
Rhenish	24	@	26
Rochelle salts	30	@	35
Iodide	5 15	@	5 25
Quassia	8	@	10
Quin sulpho	2 40	@	2 50
Rhub	1 00	@	1 50
Root.			
Gentian	8	@	12
Ginger, Jam		@	18
" Jamcha		@	30
Ipec pow	4 50	@	5 00
Jalap pow	75	@	85
Liquorice	12	@	15
Rhub E. I	1 00	@	1 50
Sarsa Hon	45	@	50
Senega	70	@	80
Valer'n pow	25	@	30
Salts.			
Epsom	3	@	5
Glauber		@	3
" German	25	@	30
Sal Soda	1½	@	2
Saltpetre	8	@	10
Soap Cast B	11	@	14
" Castile	14	@	16
Sugar L'ds	24	@	28
Tapp special	3	@	5
" com	2	@	3
Copal	1 25	@	2 00
Japan	1 00	@	1 25
Damar	1 00	@	1 80
Ven Red	1 75	@	2 00
Gardamn	2 00	@	2 50
Mastic	1	@	1 25
Sena Alex	17	@	22
" Tin	10	@	12
Soda.			
Bi Carb	5	@	6
Soap Cast	11	@	14
Sal Soda	1½	@	2

CITY MATTERS.

The eighty-five cents per month of the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

On Tuesday next a supplement, containing the full proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance, will be issued with the COMMERCIAL. Copies must be ordered, to insure delivery, by noon of Monday.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.132	37	80	E.	Gentle.	Clou'y.
2 P. M.	29.870	68	36	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.814	60	49	S. E.	Light.	Clou'y.

Mean barometer...29.939 Highest thermom....69
Mean thermometer...56 Lowest thermom....33

Battle Above the Clouds.

Every visitor to the Exposition will notice the room finished in blue and gold to the left of the main entrance. It is the art gallery of Walker's great picture. Every one should see it before they leave the building, as it is now the most famous battle piece of America as well as the largest.

Stocks at Auction.

Friday evening, October 29th, at 7¼ o'clock, at Thomas Stewart's salesrooms, corner Fifth and Wood:

1,000 shares Columbia Oil Company, by order of A. Hartje's assignees.
80 shares Allegheny Savings Bank, rarely offered for sale.
100 shares Manchester Savings Bank.
25 shares People's National Bank, and a long list of valuable stocks.
THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

Hon. J. T. Updegraff.

Among the distinguished speakers who have came from Ohio to help us in the political contest now raging so hotly, is Dr. Updegraff of Mt. Pleasant. He is one of the pillars of the party in that State, a man of strength, ability and integrity. He represented his district in the State Senate so acceptably, created such a fine impression throughout the remainder of the State, that when the *Ohio State Journal* was casting about for an available candidate for Governor, it unhesitatingly selected him. His speeches during the late campaign were highly spoken of, not only on account of their eloquence, but for their clearness, force and freedom from bombast. He spoke at the Lawrenceville meeting last night fully sustaining his high reputation. Those who may have an opportunity of hearing him before the campaign closes, should not allow it to pass unimproved.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, held on Wednesday, October 27th, 1875, the President announced the death, on Saturday, October 23d, 1875, of Mr. Robert H. Hartley, late member of this Board.

On motion, the following entry as ordered upon the minutes:

Resolved, That in the death of Robert H. Hartley this Board has lost a very worthy member, the community an honorable and honored citizen and his associates a valued friend.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the members of this Board be tendered to the surviving members of his family in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and that a copy thereof be sent by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

Resolutions of People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, on Death of R. H. Hartley, Esq.

The announcement of the death of Robert H. Hartley, long a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peoples Savings Bank of Pittsburgh has, received with profound sorrow. He had associated for a long period with him in the management of this institution, we have fully appreciated his usefulness and worth, and deem it most proper that a record of the same be made on this es imation in which he held our departed friend.

Resolved, That in the death of R. H. Hartley, this bank has lost a firm friend, a safe adviser and a faithful director, whose place will be deeply felt by us his late associates, as well as by the community. We sincerely sympathize with his family in their great bereavement, and order that the foregoing mark or respect for our departed friend be entered on our minutes, and a copy be transmitted to his family.

"A Penny Saved is Twopence Earned."

And Thomas McFadden, Jr., 53 Fifth avenue, has not only made a large uniform reduction in prices on his elegant stock of diamonds, watches, silverware and jewelry, but has made an very material additional inducement of an *extra ten per cent. discount to cash buyers*. It is with sincere regret that we note the reason for these tempting proposals on the part of Mr. McFadden in the fact that his friends himself compelled on account of ill-health, and has positively decided to close out his entire business, if possible, by January 1, 1876. Such a chance for *genuine bargains* has not been offered to our readers in a long time, and we would advise them to take advantage of it, as such a regular opportunity is not likely soon again to occur. This is the oldest jewelry house in the city, and its reputation is too well established to need any recommendation from us. We can only say to any who do not know this establishment, that its representations may be relied upon to the fullest extent.—*Banner, October 27.*

Orders by mail will have Mr. McFadden's personal attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. Do not hesitate to entrust your orders to his care.

The Great Attraction.

By far the most elaborate and costly of all the interesting objects contributed by home or foreign exhibitors to impress the visitor with the idea that the price of admission to the exposition is money well spente in the Chinese pagoda supplied by the enterprise of Mr. D. M. Jenkins. This structure is of great height, magnificent in its external appearance, especially when lighted up in the evenings, and a perfect representation of one of these Oriental temples. Its internal arrangements are unique, tasteful and expensive. The principal feature is a display of garden grown tea in the chests in which it was originally packed and shipped to the importer, Mr. Adkins, of Shanghai, full blooded Chinaman is in attendance, and is engaged in making tea according to the celestial fashion, serving out to visitors the beverage in imported cups and saucers provided for the purpose. It is needless to say that the pagoda is a great resort, especially for the ladies, who seldom fail to sip the "cup that cheers but not inebriates." The garden grown teas are of the finest descriptions brought to this country, and for their introduction here the community is entirely indebted to Mr. Jenkins. There are other attraction at the pagoda, among which the principal is a number of Chinese dolls, for which the children seem to have already admitted a fondness, as they do not propose to speak in detail. The superior quality of the tea is the subject of remark among all who examine the novelties of the pagoda. These teas can be had at No. 20 Fifth avenue.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

But three opportunities remain to see that beautiful play, "The Two Orphans"—this evening, at to-morrow's matinee, and to-morrow night. No one should fail to see it.

Library Hall—Theodore Thomas.

The last concert of Theodore Thomas' unrivalled orchestra was given last night to a house filled overflowing in every one of the three audiences ever assembled in Pittsburgh. The concert was, we hardly need say, a great treat to all educated lovers of music, although, in our opinion, the selections did not comprise so much of the purest and most elevated compositions of the masters, as the programme of the previous evening. The entertainment was signalized by the performance of Beethoven's Eighth Symphony in F, this being, we believe, the first time that the whole of that great work was ever given in this city. Another of the finest selections was the Concerto No. 1 in E minor for violin and piano-forte part was rendered by Mme. Schiller in so perfect and artistic a manner as to fully deserve the enthusiastic *encore* which was elicited. The concert closed with the overture, Tannhauser, by Wagner, a composition of which are immortal in their grandeur. The performances of the Thomas orchestra in Pittsburgh this year have been very successful, the only drawback being that we have not had more of them.

Sale of Seats for the Beamer Benefit.

No one should forget that the sale of seats for Mr. Beamer's benefit begins at nine o'clock this morning, at Hale's music store, 108 Smithfield street. There will be a rush for choice places, as the entertainment will be the "boss" performance of the season.

The whole house is expected to the fund over and above the price of tickets, can go to Hale's before nine o'clock and secure their seats.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The great aggregation of artists will appear in an entirely new bill this evening.

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Resolutions Passed by the Commissioners.

A very interesting meeting of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, has just closed in this city. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio River has been recognized by the joint resolutions of the Legislatures of several of the States, as a work of national importance; and,

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has by an appropriation for the commencement of an adjustable dam, recognized the importance of the improvement; and,

WHEREAS, United action of the several Ohio River States is of sufficient force to secure the embarkation of the requisite means in this work, therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States are hereby charged with the duty of obtaining from the Legislatures of their States, the adoption of a memorial to Congress, urging the Government to make such appropriations as the United States Engineers may report to be necessary for the works contemplated.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commissioners communicate this to each of the Commissioners, and correspond with them on the necessary action.

Resolved, That when this Commission adjourn that it adjourn to meet at Wheeling at such time or times during the coming session as may seem to the Chairman best for the objects the Commission have in view.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the several States endeavor to obtain as much local action at various points in the State as practical action at various points in the State as will best impress Congress with the unity of the people of the States as to the necessity of the Government taking ample and immediate action to insure an early completion of the works for the improvement of the Ohio river.

ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY

OF
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN'S.

We are now receiving every day a choice line of French and Berlin cloaks, made from fine beavers, Chinchillas, Seleclans and Matteisse, which we warrant the shapes to be the most perfect fitting of any in the market.

Seal Sacques,
Seal muffs and boas,
Seal hats,
Which we offer at very low prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Corner Fourth avenue and Market street.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

[Continued from first Page.]

in many respects that, like the Quaker's coat, it will soon stand as a badge of singularity and no lonier as the symbol of a great and glorious protest. It is like the measles—we shall outgrow it. [Laughter.] The church of Christ has already outgrown a great many follies and foibles: five hundred years hence, perhaps in less time, we will have a more seemly worship, a more rational church architecture, than now. But it will be a compromise, not made by law but one of those compromises which are wrought out by secular forces, powers operating through ages and changing as we know not how. The Covenanter will worship under a spire without knowing how that spire got there; the Episcopalian will worship unflustered in mind in a plain meeting house, filled with the spirit of the Living God.

ADDRESS OF DR. WM. M. TAYLOR, OF NEW YORK.

Mr. President: Coming to the New Testa ment for instruction on this subject, I think we find there one principle and one rubric, and all that is said about worship in that book may be reduced to the one or the other of these. The principle is, "God is a spirit, and they that worship Him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The rubric is, "Let all things be done decently and in order." Where the principle is held, and the rubric is observed, I would be inclined to be largely tolerant of differences among different individuals, and in different quarters of the country, and in different centuries.

The relation of worship to art is the same as the relation of the soul to the body.

As the body is to be subordinate to the soul so art is to be subordinate to worship.

If the art would engross to itself that attention which ought to be given to that which is revealed, there will be disease. When the body and soul are separated, then is death; so when art and worship are divorced there is a like death.

But what I desire to say is this, that the way to bring upon us as churches an infliction of the highest sort of Ritualism, is to insist upon, as essential, the baldest kind of worship.

I maintain there is much Ritualism in saying you shall w rship God after a certain bald and bare form, as to command worship after the most sensuous and magnificent style.

An old Jew said as much as that when he made of lead as when of gold. And if we Presbyterians, Baptists or Congregationalists, take our bald worships and make an idol of it, it would tend to the worst form of ritualism—making secret as the magnificent worship of the Church or Rome itself. We must make it clear as essential to worship, either the presence or absence of things which are not laid down in the word of God. Those who are familiar with Mr. Gladstone's paper on ritualism, will remember he traces ritualism in the Church of England to the fact that forty years ago things were in a terrible state of carelessness and indifference, characterizing almost all their worship; and, as a reaction from that, came this ritualism. I was in Oxford last year and visited Oriel College, because of its connections with the Tractarian movement. I was astonished to see the baldness and barrenness of the chapel. It was not even costly clean. Until a few years ago, not even hymns were sung, but the old-time version of Parliament. It is only within a session or two that the harmonium has been admitted, and the students had to club together to buy it. And, yet, out of this college of Oriel, sprang Newman, and the beginning of the Tractarian movement. I say again, if we could bring upon us a deluge of ritualism, we need only to insist upon a bald and bare form of worship. [Applause.]

A PLEA FOR BRANCH ALLIANCES.

Mr. Scovel, by request of the chairman, then made a brief address upon the subject of the Evangelical Alliance in America and its future. He urged the formation of Branch Alliances in every city and county, so that a strong constituency might be provided for future Biennial conferences. These branches should not end in mere meetings, but be perfected citizen and his associates a valued friend. by holding annual meetings, and stimulating the aims and purposes of the General Alliance.

The Rev. E. P. Rodgers, D. D., chairman of the executive committee of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, at New York, said he was in full sympathy with the remarks of his brother, Dr. Scovel. It was essential to the success of the Alliance that there should be local organizations all over the land, and a wide spread interest manifested in them. He was glad to know that they had a live Branch here in Pittsburgh; but it was to be regretted that in many places such Branches had been organized since 1873, they had been suffered to die out. The Alliance had a great work to do, and in order to accomplish that work it must extend its influence, and gather earnest workers in every city and community in the land.

Dr. Schaff remarked that the success of this great Ecumenical Conference was remarked that he felt an unshaken conviction that it was to continue, in uninterrupted succession, until the millennium. [Applause.] He would move, however, as the sense of this Conference, that the Branch Conferences shall be continued, and to this end branch Alliances be formed in every community. Adopted unanimously.

THE NEXT CONFERENCE.

Dr. Schaff then suggested that it would be in order to receive invitations for the Biennial Conference of 1877.

The Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Detroit, extended a cordial invitation to the Alliance to meet with the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of that city.

The Rev. Mr. Atterbury, Recording Secretary of the General Alliance, spoke briefly of the objects and purposes of the Alliance, insisting upon the point that it was in no wise intended to interfere with denominational work or forms. It was the duty of the Executive Committee to fix the place of meeting, and the invitation from Detroit would be properly considered.

A MOTION NOT PRESSED.

Dr. Malin moved, as the sense of this Conference, that Alliance should be a Branch Alliance established in every community of Evangelical Christians.

President Brunot suggested that it was the wish of the Executive Committee, as little as possible in resolutions, and that it might serve the same purpose if each one present would receive the spirit of the call, on his return home, to establish local organizations.

Dr. Atterbury withdrew his point advanced by Dr. Malin had been covered in Dr. Schaff's motion.

Dr. Malin withdrew his motion.

ALLIANCE CONSTITUTION TO BE DISCUSSED.

Dr. Washburn, in view of the remarks just made, expressed the hope that an hour or two would be spent, this afternoon, in discussing the methods and aims of the Alliance, so as to leave no doubt on the minds of individual members.

The Chair stated that the suggestion was a good one, and would doubtless be considered by the Business Committee.

The Conference then adjourned with the benediction by the Rev. D. C. Page, D.D.

Afternoon Session.

The Conference met at the usual hour, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D., of this city.

The chair then introduced the Rev. George W. Samson, D.D., of New York city, who was to speak on the subject of "Ultramontanism."

DR. SAMSON ON ULTRAMONTANISM.

Dr. Samson, on taking the platform, said:

In order that the relation of Ultramontanism to civil power may be clearly seen by American patriots and Christians. It is necessary that a brief review and analysis be made of ancient as well as modern principles of law and precedents in government, on which the Ultramontane powers in Europe is now pressing the claims of their concordats upon Catholic sovereigns of Europe, as well as unimpoisoned argument drawn from these precedents which shall justify American constitutional provisions and judicial decisions. This has been attempted in a paper too long for a present reading, and which, while it briefly reviews elaborated in previous papers, published with in the past five years. The paper now to be read is a condensed outline of that document, omitting the Protestant views of Gladstone in England, Bismarck in Germany, Guizot in France, and giving prominence to those of Catholic statesmen, such as Thiers in France, Canour in Italy and Castelar in Spain. To these are added brief references only to opinions of Catholic bishops in this country, as those of the Girard will and of the Cincinnati School Board; noticing also the position now taken by American born Catholic statesmen, such as the Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Maryland.

ULTRAMONTANISM AND CIVIL POWER.

Civil power is ordained by the Author of human relations to define and enforce human duties in the family, community and nation. Religion is a sense of obligation to observe duty on a reverence for its authority; and hence religious conviction must be fostered by the civil power. Education must instruct men in duty, and hence the civil power must provide education.

Civil power is vested in rulers, hereditary or elective; but all rulers are limited in their authority to the enforcement of recognized and established law, with this exception. In times of danger to the State as in war, the chief executive of all governments is authorized to suspend for the emergency the slow operation of legal constitutional statutes and to be guided by his own wisdom and will in matters of order. In the decline of virtue in the Roman Republic instead of an occasional dictator had a permanent imperator or military chief, and the Cæsars, ancient and modern recognize this unatural or at least abnormal condition of civil power.

Ultramontanism is an ecclesiastical power, seated at Rome, ultramontane, or beyond the Alps, for the purpose, which embraces civil power claims both to control as supreme civil power to make that imperial. The first claim it makes because civil power is ordained of God and because the head of the Roman Church is the appointed interpreter and agent. The second claim is now in fact though not in theory; for the Roman Church, up to the degree of Papal infallibility was like the Roman republic governed by a senate or ecumenical council representing all councils of the Roman Church.

For two main reasons this "new claim now styled ultramontanism, demands the consideration of the American branches of the Evangelical Alliance. One hundred years ago a civil government, founded on the ideal of ages, began to be tested in practice, having these three features never before seen by the people, viz: no God distinct from duty to State, and education fitted to prepare citizens to be both rulers and subjects. Now, in the practical efforts of the Evangelical Alliance to promote religious liberty in Europe and with us, American principle is bound to be one which all nations must accept.

Again, Ultramontanism is now, for the first time in history, defined as a *sect* in the Roman Church, with demands to which the civil powers of the world submit. Hence, while Catholic statesmen have set themselves in Europe and America to secure the separation of the educational institutions of Catholic Europe. In America they claim as of *sect* the duties of a naturalized foreign Catholics, while Carroll, of Maryland, as a Catholic candidate for Governor in that State, denies the Protestant error in that claim. Catholic statesmen have struck a blow at the foundation of Americanism, as to rule education. When Thiers, in France, Canour, in Italy, and Castelar, all Catholic statesmen have expelled them from Catholic institutions. They claim that the Bible in a version recognized by the scholars of the Catholic Church as faithful to the word of God, be excluded from American common schools. When Victor Emmanuel, the Catholic Sovereign of Italy, is both encouraging and sustaining Bible societies in Rome itself. Certainly these facts indicate that it is not Roman Catholic States or the Roman Catholic Church against which the American people, as sovereigns, are to watch; for Ultramontanism is a sect in the Roman Church which has arrayed itself against the civil power; a sect, too, which has a history.

That Ultramontanism may be understood and met, the American principles of civil equality, of religious liberty and of education deserve review.

Civil equality is to be distinguished from political equality. Civil relations are the relations of the people to the civil law, and civil equality is the common right of all subjects, male and female, old and young, learned and ignorant. Political equality is the right of all capable of judging of law and bearing arms in defence of government, to have a share in *making* government by voluntary agencies, selecting their own officers, and subject to only an advisory authority. In 1580, the Order of Jesus, founded by Loyola, organized a spiritual military officer, was organized for two purposes: first, as an aggressive agency to oppose the spirit of the Reformation, and second, to drive the Roman Church into Papal subordination. Such a system of organization might be efficient. Pope Gregory XIV, in 1591, declared that the form of government in Jesuitism is monarchial, and that everything should be decided by the will of the General alone." To accomplish their aim this Society sought, first, to secure a power similar to their own in the Pope as head of the entire Church; second, to secure influence, if not direct control, over sovereigns and courts; third, to control the press and education so as to exclude the mature and the young from the influence of religious inquiry and independent thought. Their efforts are best traced in the opposition they received from rulers in different countries of the Roman Church and in Catholic countries. In 1545, five years after their organization, their influence was controlling, when the first council of the history of the Roman Church, the Latin Vulgate, in place of the Greek original, was declared to be the authoritative standard of all New Testament translations, and the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongues prohibited, unless permitted by the Church. In 1550, ten years after their organization, when the Jesuits asked permission of Henry II to establish schools in France, the crown lawyers, the Bishop of Paris and the Faculty of the University, all combined to oppose the grant, the latter stating, "This new society * * unjustly deprives both temporal and spiritual rulers of their rights, and it brings disturbance into every form of government." In a few years they have expelled from France and from portions of Austria, Italy and Spain. In 1606 gathered from the north of France after their expulsion from England at the accession of James I, they published a translation which all the scholarship of the world, Catholic and Protestant, acknowledges to be a **sectarian attempt to weaken the confidence** of the English people in the faithful version of King James. A single test passage will convince any readers of this charge. Taken from the first by their own scholars against this sect of the Roman Church, now insulting the American citizens that King James' version is sectarian. At this era several Roman Catholic scholars, skilled as Greek translators; and the comparison of the fundamental doctrine taught by John and Jesus in Matt. 22 and 4:17 will fix the stigma of sectarianism where it belongs, for the word "Repent," found in King James' version of the Greek is *metanoicite*, "change your mind; the Latin Vulgate is "poenitentiam agite," exercise penitence; the French Jesuit Abbe de Sacy is "Faites penitence," the Spanish of de Rhiena "Haced penitencia" and the Italian of Diodati is "Fate penitenza," all of which are in perfect accord with the Greek original, with the Latin vulgate, and with the version of King James. Opening now the Jesuit English version, issued at Donai, two years in advance of James' in 1582, King James, we read—as if John and Jesus were living in the nineteenth century—"Do penance." Shocked at this blasphemous perversion of Divine teaching we remark in a note explanatory in the margin, that it is this: "Poenaitentiam agite, *metanoieite*." Which word according to the use of the Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, does not only signify repentence and amendment of life, but also punishing past sins, by fasting and other penitential exercises." "Not only repentance!" Then that, as the Jesuit translators admit in the meaning of the words both in the original Greek and in their own recognized Latin version. And yet, they have omitted and excluded this very word from the divine record. "But also punishing of sins by fastin', &c." Thus showing the animus of the Jesuit in changing they have interpolated their tradition in place of the word, which, in the Greek and Latin tongues, means simply that the penitence is not only to be inward, but outward, where the boasted intelligence of American citizens if, when this infamy of a sect in their own church was pointed out by conscientics and a half ago, and that by conscientious Christian scholars, they have omitted such an authority as military head is maintained by the enterprising Jesuits who published the "Imperium acciapiat:" since a general may through the law receive absolute authority. As to the charge that the Holy Father has attained to this doctrinal position, the framing of the Vatican decrees by the Catholics will agree in this substitution of "Pius IX" for "Ignatius" and of "the Roman Church for "society" in using anything which Pius XI issued in 1591; "Pius IX desired that the form of government to be established in the Roman Church should be monarchical, and that everything should be decided by the will of the General alone." The principles of this attempt of the Jesuits to make the worst of despotism the form of government in Europe, and even in Empires like China and Turkey makes education universal for subjects; and they added, also, those principles which led the Jesuits to be sovereigns. As to religious worship and government, they claimed to sell, control the morals and religion, and should not be ignorant tools of demagogues or of priest-craft by the people. To dominate and might be made the worst of despotisms. They claimed that personal duty to God rests in every human being on the same personal conscientious conviction as does duty to the State, so religious toleration implies the right of government to establish a form of worship, to forbid the active propagation of any opposing faith, and to require indirect support of the established worship. Religious liberty permits, first, freedom from any political disability because of religious belief; second, the right to influence others to accept a new faith; and, third, exemption from supporting the religious institutions enjoyed by those of another faith.

Educational rights and responsibilities under civil government rest on these principles. While each child, for its own improvement, is entitled both to a parent's support and to deference to its own aspirations, the State is both entitled and bound to give that education which will make the child an intelligent subject of civil law, if not a sharer in its government. This necessarily includes instruction in the fact that God is the author of law and the Establisher of civil power; for as *free* government is not *no* government, so *free* religion is not *no* religion. For this teaching standard books of authority must be and have been in all nations employed. In Christian nations that book of fundamental moral principles is the New Testament; without this we are left to no authority to which to appeal; and while its teachings of duty to God are not a part of common education, its rules of duty to man must be taught. The classes of persons to whom this education must be *given* for the State, are all those who, form their very relations cannot provide it for themselves, including children, inmates of asylums, and soldiers and sailors in Government service.

That it may be distinctly seen that these principles as to the authority of the civil power in government, religion and education are the dictates of natural as well as of revealed law. A glance at the history of nations is desireable; and the more because this survey reveals the unnatural and abnormal prevalence of that imperial interference with civil and religious liberty which ultramontanism proposes to establish and extend.

Going back to the earliest seat of empire we find Jewish youths, like Daniel, trained in the religion of Chaldean teachers and Assyrian sovereigns; yet allowed from youth the practice of their personal religious faith. Which but get that the exception proves the rule of religious freedom by imperial edict that freedom is for a fixed time and for a stated reason restricted. Again, when Israel become a nation "the mixed multitude" of all nations and of different religions were by Moses' law, adopted in the nationality of Israelites, but left to their own religious law of Israelites, but left to their own religious law of inspired Jewish teachers and Assyrian sovereigns; yet allowed from youth the practice of their personal religious faith. Which but get that the exception proves the rule of religious freedom by imperial edict that freedom is for a fixed time and for a stated reason restricted. Again, when Israel become a nation "the mixed multitude" of all nations and of different religions were by Moses' law, adopted in the nationality of Israelites, but left to their own religious law of inspired Jewish teachers and Assyrian sovereigns; yet allowed from youth the practical efforts of the Evangelical Alliance to promote religious liberty in Europe and with us, American principle is bound to be one which all nations must accept.

Again, Ultramontanism is now, for the first time in history, defined as a *sect* in the Roman Church, with demands to which the civil powers of the world submit. Hence, while Catholic statesmen have set themselves in Europe and America to secure the separation of the educational institutions of Catholic Europe. In America they claim to exact the duties of a naturalized foreign Catholics, while Carroll, of Maryland, as a Catholic candidate for Governor in that State, denies the Protestant error in that claim. Catholic statesmen have struck a blow at the foundation of Americanism, as to rule education. When Thiers, in France, Canour, in Italy, and Castelar, all Catholic statesmen have expelled them from Catholic institutions. They claim that the Bible in a version recognized by the scholars of the Catholic Church as faithful to the word of God, be excluded from American common schools. When Victor Emmanuel, the Catholic Sovereign of Italy, is both encouraging and sustaining Bible societies in Rome itself. Certainly these facts indicate that it is not Roman Catholic States or the Roman Catholic Church against which the American people, as sovereigns, are to watch; for Ultramontanism is a sect in the Roman Church which has arrayed itself against the civil power; a sect, too, which has a history.

That Ultramontanism may be understood and met, the American principles of civil equality, of religious liberty and of education deserve review.

Civil equality is to be distinguished from political equality. Civil relations are the relations of the people to the civil law, and civil equality is the common right of all subjects, male and female, old and young, learned and ignorant. Political equality is the right of all capable of judging of law and bearing arms in defence of government, to have a share in *making* government by voluntary agencies, selecting their own officers, and subject to only an advisory authority. In 1580, the Order of Jesus, founded by Loyola, organized a spiritual military officer, was organized for two purposes: first, as an aggressive agency to oppose the spirit of the Reformation, and second, to drive the Roman Church into Papal subordination. Such a system of organization might be efficient. Pope Gregory XIV, in 1591, declared that the form of government in Jesuitism is monarchial, and that everything should be decided by the will of the General alone." To accomplish their aim this Society sought, first, to secure a power similar to their own in the Pope as head of the entire Church; second, to secure influence, if not direct control, over sovereigns and courts; third, to control the press and education so as to exclude the mature and the young from the influence of religious inquiry and independent thought. Their efforts are best traced in the opposition they received from rulers in different countries of the Roman Church and in Catholic countries. In 1545, five years after their organization, their influence was controlling, when the first council of the history of the Roman Church, the Latin Vulgate, in place of the Greek original, was declared to be the authoritative standard of all New Testament translations, and the reading of the Scriptures in the vulgar tongues prohibited, unless permitted by the Church. In 1550, ten years after their organization, when the Jesuits asked permission of Henry II to establish schools in France, the crown lawyers, the Bishop of Paris and the Faculty of the University, all combined to oppose the grant, the latter stating, "This new society * * unjustly deprives both temporal and spiritual rulers of their rights, and it brings disturbance into every form of government." In a few years they have expelled from France and from portions of Austria, Italy and Spain. In 1606 gathered from the north of France after their expulsion from England at the accession of James I, they published a translation which all the scholarship of the world, Catholic and Protestant, acknowledges to be a **sectarian attempt to weaken the confidence** of the English people in the faithful version of King James. A single test passage will convince any readers of this charge. Taken from the first by their own scholars against this sect of the Roman Church, now insulting the American citizens that King James' version is sectarian. At this era several Roman Catholic scholars, skilled as Greek translators; and the comparison of the fundamental doctrine taught by John and Jesus in Matt. 22 and 4:17 will fix the stigma of sectarianism where it belongs, for the word "Repent," found in King James' version of the Greek is *metanoicite*, "change your mind; the Latin Vulgate is "poenitentiam agite," exercise penitence; the French Jesuit Abbe de Sacy is "Faites penitence," the Spanish of de Rhiena "Haced penitencia" and the Italian of Diodati is "Fate penitenza," all of which are in perfect accord with the Greek original, with the Latin vulgate, and with the version of King James. Opening now the Jesuit English version, issued at Donai, two years in advance of James' in 1582, King James, we read—as if John and Jesus were living in the nineteenth century—"Do penance." Shocked at this blasphemous perversion of Divine teaching we remark in a note explanatory in the margin, that it is this: "Poenaitentiam agite, *metanoieite*." Which word according to the use of the Scriptures and the Holy Fathers, does not only signify repentence and amendment of life, but also punishing past sins, by fasting and other penitential exercises." "Not only repentance!" Then that, as the Jesuit translators admit in the meaning of the words both in the original Greek and in their own recognized Latin version. And yet, they have omitted and excluded this very word from the divine record. "But also punishing of sins by fastin', &c." Thus showing the animus of the Jesuit in changing they have interpolated their tradition in place of the word, which, in the Greek and Latin tongues, means simply that the penitence is not only to be inward, but outward, where the boasted intelligence of American citizens if, when this infamy of a sect in their own church was pointed out by conscientics and a half ago, and that by conscientious Christian scholars, they have omitted such an authority as military head is maintained by the enterprising Jesuits who published the "Imperium acciapiat:" since a general may through the law receive absolute authority. As to the charge that the Holy Father has attained to this doctrinal position, the framing of the Vatican decrees by the Catholics will agree in this substitution of "Pius IX" for "Ignatius" and of "the Roman Church for "society" in using anything which Pius XI issued in 1591; "Pius IX desired that the form of government to be established in the Roman Church should be monarchical, and that everything should be decided by the will of the General alone." The principles of this attempt of the Jesuits to make the worst of despotism the form of government in Europe, and even in Empires like China and Turkey makes education universal for subjects; and they added, also, those principles which led the Jesuits to be sovereigns. As to religious worship and government, they claimed to sell, control the morals and religion, and should not be ignorant tools of demagogues or of priest-craft by the people. To dominate and might be made the worst of despotisms. They claimed that personal duty to God rests in every human being on the same personal conscientious conviction as does duty to the State, so religious toleration implies the right of government to establish a form of worship, to forbid the active propagation of any opposing faith, and to require indirect support of the established worship. Religious liberty permits, first, freedom from any political disability because of religious belief; second, the right to influence others to accept a new faith; and, third, exemption from supporting the religious institutions enjoyed by those of another faith.

Educational rights and responsibilities under civil government rest on these principles. While each child, for its own improvement, is entitled both to a parent's support and to deference to its own aspirations, the State is both

Dr. Buddington's remarks were quite military, but pastoral supervision, and as a member of this Alliance I will be on the pegged line. I am sure that I should occupy the place upon the programme that had been assigned to another.

I rise to say that I am opposed to the Alliance politically as I can briefly, that as many as possible may speak. I am opposed to the Alliance because the profound feeling that is deepening over our land, in every patriotic and American heart, is against the Alliance. Under Pius Ninth, their plans have gradually been developing, and their policy has gradually been developed: a doctrine ingeniously mystified to suit English and American lookers-on, but most eloquently set forth in the Catholic Church now is inscribed as in the Roman Church under the Papacy. Not only Washington wrote: "It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as the indulgence of the ruler, but the exercise of those inalienable rights of conscience that are the gift of God." Indulgence to one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inalienable rights. In this generation, the words of Montesquieu, "L' Esprit des Lois, published in France under the Bourbons, had become law in the land, as the testimony that a Republic cannot exist except among an instructed, virtuous and intelligent people. The American Fathers, determined, therefore, that the idea of political equality should be realized in the American Republic, because nominal; and that men made citizens should be educated to independence enough to sell, control the morals and religion, and should not be ignorant tools of demagogues or of priest-craft by the people. To dominate and might be made the worst of despotisms. They claimed that personal duty to God rests in every human being on the same personal conscientious conviction as does duty to the State, so religious toleration implies the right of government to establish a form of worship, to forbid the active propagation of any opposing faith, and to require indirect support of the established worship. Religious liberty permits, first, freedom from any political disability because of religious belief; second, the right to influence others to accept a new faith; and, third, exemption from supporting the religious institutions enjoyed by those of another faith.

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Dr. Dollinger, of Bonn, the leader of the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, secured the restoration of these principles in Germany for a long running power, from Pail VII in 1814. Their machinations secured in 1855 an election of one of their number in the Pope, and in the same year, through the influence of M. Thiers, then a member of the French Parliament, a Concordat from France was secured. Under Pius Ninth, their plans have gradually been developed, and their policy has gradually been developed: a doctrine ingeniously mystified to suit English and American lookers-on, but most eloquently set forth in the Catholic Church now is inscribed as in the Roman Church under the Papacy. Not only have they interpolated their tradition in place of the word, which, in the Greek and Latin tongues, means simply that the penitence is not only to be inward, but outward, where the boasted intelligence of American citizens if, when this infamy of a sect in their own church was pointed out by conscientics and a half ago, and that by conscientious Christian scholars, they have omitted such an authority as military head is maintained by the enterprising Jesuits who published the "Imperium acciapiat:" since a general may through the law receive absolute authority. As to the charge that the Holy Father has attained to this doctrinal position, the framing of the Vatican decrees by the Catholics will agree in this substitution of "Pius IX" for "Ignatius" and of "the Roman Church for "society" in using anything which Pius XI issued in 1591; "Pius IX desired that the form of government to be established in the Roman Church should be monarchical, and that everything should be decided by the will of the General alone." The principles of this attempt of the Jesuits to make the worst of despotism the form of government in Europe, and even in Empires like China and Turkey makes education universal for subjects; and they added, also, those principles which led the Jesuits to be sovereigns. As to religious worship and government, they claimed to sell, control the morals and religion, and should not be ignorant tools of demagogues or of priest-craft by the people. To dominate and might be made the worst of despotisms. They claimed that personal duty to God rests in every human being on the same personal conscientious conviction as does duty to the State, so religious toleration implies the right of government to establish a form of worship, to forbid the active propagation of any opposing faith, and to require indirect support of the established worship. Religious liberty permits, first, freedom from any political disability because of religious belief; second, the right to influence others to accept a new faith; and, third, exemption from supporting the religious institutions enjoyed by those of another faith.

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Rev. A. M. Milligan, in response to a call from the chair, indorsed the sentiment that it was not with the Catholic Church, or faith, that we were contending. But it was with the principles which prohibited in China and other mission fields that they were banished alike from Asiatic dominions and from European monarchies, until the force of public sentiment compelled Pope Clement XIV in 1773 to suppress the order.

The last feature of their corrupting influence is brought to light in the documents of the United Universities of Paris, Louvain and Aix, Mount Cave, of Aix, then wrote: "Under the pretext of teaching they dread and prosecute those who are not willing to submit to their privileges." Some frivolous accomplishments: * * some practices of exterior devotion, which are soon neglected; a pretended purity of morals, and a deplorable want of those solid principles which form the Christian citizen, as well as Catholic and Protestant statesmen in every country in Europe. Above all, let American Christians and patriots forecast their action for popular liberty in such cities as New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis in the generation to come, if the antagonisms of Americanism, sect and class, which in European cities can only be suppressed by the sword, are to be imposed on the national law in the shape of common schools; and the superstition of Germany and the superstition of Ireland are to be consummated in our American homes, and yet are to be shut out from the common schools. Let us turn from the hopeless prospect of enlightened liberty where institutions are inconsistent with the very liberties which constitute their foundation.

Dr. Buddington, of Brooklyn, New York, followed on the same subject.

I am happy to say that I am under military, but pastoral supervision, and as a member of this Alliance I feel up to the pegged line. I am sorry to see that I should occupy the place upon the programme that had been assigned to another.

I rise to say that I am opposed to the Alliance politically as I can briefly, that as many as possible may speak. I am opposed to the Alliance because the profound feeling that is deepening over our land, in every patriotic and American heart, is against the Alliance. Under Pius Ninth, their plans have gradually been developing, and their policy has gradually been developed: a doctrine ingeniously mystified to suit English and American lookers-on, but most eloquently set forth in the Catholic Church now is inscribed as in the Roman Church under the Papacy. Not only have they interpolated their tradition in place of the word, which, in the Greek and Latin tongues, means simply that the penitence is not only to be inward, but outward, where the boasted intelligence of American citizens if, when this infamy of a sect in their own church was pointed out by conscientics and a half ago, and that by conscientious Christian scholars, they have omitted such an authority as military head is maintained by the enterprising Jesuits who published the "Imperium acciapiat:" since a general may through the law receive absolute authority. As to the charge that the Holy Father has attained to this doctrinal position, the framing of the Vatican